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Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Fior.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military 50.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

45

...STATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. ...(5—1). Tomorrow little change. ...emp. 41-47 (5-8). LONDON: Cloudy. ...8-2). Tomorrow little change. Tem... 45-48 (7-8). CHANNEL: Moderate ...y cloudy. Temp. 50-43 (10-6). NEW ...asonal snow flurries. Temp. 35-42 ...rday's temp. 41-39 (5—1).
...ONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

...NCE Richard M. Nixon repeated the words "So help me God..."-I no longer the fear that I was the man who could ...e the mistake of involving the world in ... the man who would have to carry ...terrifying responsibility of protecting the ... of this country and maybe the entire ...ld...



...don B. Johnson:

...at It's Like ...t to Be President

...SHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Only a former President what it's like not to be President. And Lyndon B. ...n tells it well.

...a television interview to be seen in the United States ...w night, Mr. Johnson told of the blessed relief he felt ...resident Nixon finished taking the oath of office last

He said: "Of course, I miss it—but ... most of it I miss ...resident Nixon said to ...w did you feel when ...eren't President any-

'Most Pleasant Words'

...I said, I don't know ...e you'll understand this ... not, but you certainly ...er. I sat there on that ...n and waited for you ...d up and raise your right ...nd take the oath of of... ...d I think the most pleas... ...rds that I ever—that ever ...into my ears were 'so help ...' that you repeated after ...th.

...ause at that time I no ...had the fear that I was ...n who could make the ...e of involving the world ..., that I was no longer ...an who would have to ... the terrifying responsi... ...of protecting the lives of ...country and maybe the ... world, unleashing the

...ued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Humphrey Lost Election on Bomb Halt'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson believes Hubert H. Humphrey's proposal for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam cost him the presidential election last year and set back the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Johnson voiced his opinion about his then vice-president in a televised interview in which he explained his own decision not to seek a four-year term in 1968.

The remarkably frank interview also heard Mr. Johnson say he had not wanted to run for the White House in 1964—when he won by the largest vote majority in American history—did not feel he was fit for the presidency, and always believed that every job he held in his long political career was too big for him.

Reporters who saw an advance screening of the interview were astounded by the former President's confessions of failure and insecurity. Mr. Johnson has always been judged to be one of the most dominating personalities in recent political history, who relished power and used it successfully all his life.

The taped interview will be broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System tomorrow night, but the network released the transcript for publication today.

Mr. Johnson's complaint about Mr. Humphrey, the Democratic presidential candidate, involved a speech his vice-president made in Salt Lake City on Sept. 30, 1968, a month before the people voted Richard M. Nixon, a Republican, into the White House by a small majority.

As President, Mr. Johnson had cut back the bombing of North Vietnam on March 31, when he announced his decision to retire from public life, but refused to call a halt.

At a time of deepening divisions over the Vietnam war, Mr. Humphrey said in Salt Lake City that as President he would stop the bombing as an acceptable risk for peace because he believed it would lead to successful peace negotiations with the Communists.

Mr. Humphrey had been trail...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Hints He'll Sign Tax Bill

But He Notes Loss In U.S. Revenues

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP).—President Nixon strongly suggested that he intends to sign the newly enacted tax reform bill when he commented today that his main budget problem for next year is offsetting the federal revenue lost by the tax-cutting measure.

At a picture-taking session in his Executive Office Building suite, Mr. Nixon told reporters that the tax bill, as revised by the House-Senate Conference Committee and enacted by Congress Tuesday, will produce $2.5 billion less in federal revenue for the 1970-71 fiscal year than the administration's version.

The President met through most of the day after Christmas with Budget Director Robert Mayo, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and other officials to try to pare down the new budget, due for release at the end of next month. The White House has not yet indicated whether the final verson of the tax bill would be acceptable to the administration or whether the President would invoke his earlier threat to veto it if the revenue losses were too large.

Reaches Him Monday

His comments today when photographers and reporters were called into the budget meeting room for pictures all seemed to be predicated on the assumption that he would sign the bill. The tax measure is expected to reach his desk Monday and then he has ten days in which to exericse a veto. The President said:

"One of our major problems (in completing the fiscal 1971 budget) is we have got to readjust our whole thinking because there is a $2.5 billion shortfall which resulted from the tax bill.

"While the action of the conference committee very commendably reduced substantially the amount of loss of revenue that would have come had the Senate bill passed, it would still provide $2.5 billion less for fiscal year '71 than would have been the case had the administration bill been adopted."

The President turned to his budget director and asked: "Where are you going to get it?"

"We don't know," Mr. Mayo replied. "We are pinching very tight, closing every zipper between expenditures and revenues. It obviously involves some very heavy breathing in."

Mr. Nixon indicated that defense spending is one area undergoing final scrutiny. Without mentioning any budget figures, he pointed to Mr. Laird and said that "his percentage" of the next budget will be the smallest for defense since the heavy military spending of World War II.

Others meeting with him today were presidential counselor John D. Ehrlichman, economic adviser Paul McCracken and Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

The President had intended to leave today for his oceanfront home in San Clemente, Calif., but he said that the late action on appropriations and tax measures taken by Congress before it adjourned Tuesday delayed his own final budget decisions. Mr. Nixon said the budget meetings will probably be completed in three or four days and allow him to leave for California on Tuesday.

According to the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, the President and Mrs. Nixon and their daughter Tricia will spend about two weeks at San Clemente. He is expected to work there on his 1970 State of the Union address, now scheduled for delivery on Jan. 22, three days after Congress opens its new session.

The budget message is expected to be ready for delivery in the week following the State of the Union speech. Mr. Nixon teased his budget director today about the deadline on budget decisions.

To Pay for New Weapons

Pentagon Will Cut Forces By 200,000 in Fiscal 1971

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Defence Department has decided to cut the armed forces by 300,000 to 300,000 men in the next budget year, starting July 1, according to ranking Pentagon officials. The actual number will depend on the pace of troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

This manpower reduction, more than anything else, officials say, will enable the administration to present Congress next month with a defense budget request of $72.5 billion, down $4.5 billion from the current budget's expected spending level.

Officials say the relatively austere budget reflects administration determination to fight inflationary pressures and to allocate a greater share of total federal spending to domestic programs.

In mid-October, following a nine-month government-wide policy review, the White House ordered the Pentagon to keep the fiscal 1971 budget between $71 billion and $73 billion. This is in line with a new five-year plan aimed at a less ambitious global strategy and commensurately lower military spending over that period.

Already Down 265,000

The manpower reduction will be from a base of about 3,120 000 men, which the Pentagon expects to have in the armed forces at the start of the next fiscal year. That level itself reflects a planned reduction of 265,000 in the current budget year.

Officials said that President Nixon insisted on treating the pace of Vietnam withdrawals with its resulting cuts in the size of the services as a variable, dependent both on the progress of the South Vietnamese in taking over major responsibility for the war and on enemy activity in the combat theater.

Officials said the Army would account for about 80 percent of the new cuts, the Marine Corps 12 percent, the Air Force 5 percent and the Navy 3 percent. A 300,000-man force reduction would save aproximately $4.5 billion a year, they estimated.

The manpower savings will enable the armed forces to develop and buy limited quantities of new weapon systems and to modernize for the future.

New Bomber

Increased spending, for example, will be devoted to development of a new long-range strategic bomber, called the B-1, to succeed the aging fleet of B-52s in the Strategic Air Command.

Increased spending also will be requested for the Navy's F-14 fleet-defense fighter and S-3 anti-submarine patrol aircraft; the Air Force's new F-15 fighter, for which a development contract was awarded early this week to McDonnell Douglas Corp., and a version of the Army's new main battle tank, being developed jointly with West Germany, which is less costly than once projected.

But funds are severely limited for new Navy submarines and aircraft carriers and Army helicopters.

The helicopter cutback, officials explain, is in line with the administration's new strategy, which places less emphasis on having large standing forces available to fight one war in Asia while another large force remains ready to do simultaneous battle in Europe. The new strategy looks to fighting only one major war at a time, with the orientation toward the European theater.

Helicopters, it is pointed out, are primarily needed for those Army divisions designed to fight in Asia, where the enemy air threat is minimal.

But decisions on really basic reductions in the force structure —on the number of Army divisions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International.

TRIUMPH IN TRIPOLI—A Libyan crowd wildly cheering Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser (waving at center), Libya's Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Moamer Kazafuy (waving cap) and Sudan's Premier Gaafar Numeiri, lost in a forest of raised arms.

Nasser Asserts Arab World Remains One and Undivided

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, in his first major speech since the abortive Arab summit conference in Rabat, declared tonight that the Arab nation remained one and undivided.

He told wildly cheering Libyans at a rally in Tripoli that the Arab armies would liberate every inch of Israeli-occupied soil.

"The Arab people are one people. The Arab army is one army and imperialism has not been able to divide us," said the Egyptian president.

In a 25-minute speech largely devoted to praise of Libya's new revolutionary leader, Mr. Nasser said Egypt's forces were fighting valiantly along the Suez Canal and were happy to know they did not stand alone.

"Thank God we have brothers in Libya, Sudan, Jordan, Syria and Iraq," said the Egyptian president, who walked out of a conference session in Rabat when he failed to receive promises of monetary and military support from all 14 Arab nations taking part in the summit talks.

The president's speech, relayed to Egyptian homes by the Cairo radio, was constantly interrupted by applause. At times he had difficulty making his voice heard against the excited cries of "Nasser, Nasser" from the crowd, estimated at 40,000.

Earlier the Sudanese leader, Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, had said that some of the nations at the Rabat conference had not faced up to their responsibilities.

[Gen. Numeiri announced in Tripoli that Egypt, Libya and Sudan had formed a military, political and economic alliance, Associated Press reported from Damascus.

[The Sudanese premier gave no further details on the alliance, but said it was the major outcome of the Tripoli summit.]

Offers Food to North's Orphans

PW Gift Jet Barred by Hanoi; Perot Turns to Russia for Aid

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 26 (UPI).—North Vietnam refused today to permit a Christmastime airlift for American prisoners in Hanoi, causing the Texas millionaire sponsoring the mercy mission to turn to the Soviet Union for help in delivering his $600,000 cargo of gifts.

The Texan, H. Ross Perot, 39, of Dallas, said he planned to have the chartered jetliner carrying the cargo flown to Moscow, where the goods would be transshipped to Hanoi with regular Christmas mail for American prisoners.

According to rules set by Hanoi for Christmas mailing, packages must be in Moscow by Dec. 31—next Wednesday. Mr. Perot sought Soviet permission for the Moscow flight.

Mr. Perot said 1,400 Christmas dinners included in the cargo now aboard the chartered Braniff Airlines plane would be unloaded in Vientiane and that he would like to have the food flown to Hanoi for distribution there to North Vietnamese children.

Not Their Jurisdiction

"We would like to go into Hanoi with this food and have American people serve it to the children in Hanoi who have been orphaned by the war," Mr. Perot said. He also offered to distribute any required food, clothing or mail to North Vietnamese prisoners in South Vietnam. He was told by North Vietnamese officials that such an offer was not within Hanoi's jurisdiction.

North Vietnam denies the presence of any of its troops in South Vietnam.

Mr. Perot announced North Vietnam's rejection of the Hanoi flight after a 90-minute meeting with Bu Tien, the North Vietnamese Chargé d'Affaires in Vientiane.

"We were denied permission to take the plane to Hanoi," he said.

"We were also denied permission for me to go to Hanoi personally to explain the problem.

"This is a disappointment, but please don't think for a moment it has completely discouraged us and [that] we are giving up."

Mr. Perot's session with Mr. Tien today was his third at the North Vietnamese Embassy since his arrival from Dallas.

"We ran into the problem we have been running into all along—that of a wall of suspicion concerning our motives," Mr. Perot said after his talks with Mr. Tien today.



Associated Press.

APPOINTED ROUND—H. Ross Perot and an aide getting a pass approved to approach the Pathet Lao in Vientiane in his attempt to deliver gifts to U.S. prisoners of war.

...ear Exile ... Russian ...nomist

...W, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—... court has imposed the ... of five-year exile on a ...n intellectual dissident, ... Viktor Krasin, friends ...oday.

...oscow City Court, at a ...ring on Tuesday, took ...chnically an administra... than criminal measure ... Krasin, alleging he was ...parasite who refused to ...ocially useful work.

...arrested in a friend's ... last Saturday night ...y reason being given.

...sin, a prominent member ...indling group of Moscow ...s who campaign for civil ... Russia, has been among ... prominent protesters ...ntences imposed on fel... ...tuals for anti-Soviet ac... ...recent years.

...among signatories of a ...ter to the United Na... ...ter this year. He also ...n open letter which ... here on the day of his ... of the 90th anniversary ...'s birthday, protesting ...ecent expulsion of novel... ...der Solzhenitsyn from ... Writers Union was an... ...of a return to Stalinism.

...sin was the first of the ...a dissidents to have this ...en against him without ...lved in lengthy pretrial ... and eventual sentencing ... of anti-Soviet activities.

Tour of Pacific Begun by Agnew

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters). — Vice - President Spiro T. Agnew flew from Washington to Hawaii today to start a 37,000-mile tour of Asia and the Pacific.

He will visit ten countries in 24 days, meeting Asian leaders for the first time and explaining President Nixon's hopes for regional cooperation after the Vietnam war.

He is going to the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Nepal, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. The Vice-President has expressed a desire to visit Vietnam but no plans for such a trip have been announced.

Little Fighting in Vietnam After End of Allied Truce

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Fighting remained at a low level today, the American military command reported, following the end of a sporadically violated 24-hour allied Christmas truce.

With a few exceptions and despite the allies' announced resumption of offensive activity, the Viet Cong appeared to be respecting the concluding period of their own three-day cease-fire, which is scheduled to expire at 1 a.m. tomorrow.

Between the end of the allied truce at 6 p.m. yesterday and the daily U.S. military briefing this afternoon, American headquarters reported only two combat incidents, both initiated by U.S. forces, and four enemy shellings.

The South Vietnamese command reported no contacts with the enemy in the same period.

From the statements of allied spokesmen, however, there appeared to be virtually no chance that the truce period would be extended into a de facto cease-fire. Offensive allied operations, they said, resumed after 6 p.m. yesterday and the longer Viet Cong truce would be ignored because of previous Communist cease-fire violations.

The post-truce lull therefore seemed more to be the result of the time required to set allied troops in motion again.

The U.S. command today accused the Communists of 115 violations of the allied truce, 61 of which were termed significant.

The U.S. command maintained that all truce violations were enemy-initiated, even if American troops, believing themselves threatened, opened fire first.

Reds Charge Violations

HONG KONG, Dec. 26.—The Viet Cong's Giai Phong (Liberation) press agency today accused the United States and the Saigon administration of violating their own 24-hour Christmas truce.

On Tuesday night and after dawn Wednesday, U.S. aircraft strafed many places in Quang Tri, Quang Nam and Quang Ngai, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong, Gia Dinh, Long An, My Tho and Can Tho provinces, the agency said.

...SA 'G-Suit' for Test Pilots ...ps Save Life of Woman

...ORD, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP).—... ear-old housewife who ... d to death three months ...ing a normal life because ...t's pressure suit stopped ...nal hemorrhaging, re... said yesterday.

...urs in the "gravity-suit" ... in Mary Phillips's rare ...t nine operations had ...do.

...essure suit application ...ier abdominal hemor... ...as described in a report ...rd University Hospital ...National Aeronautics and ...ministration.

...in Critical Condition

...illips was listed in critical ... when Dr. Robert Mason ... the pressure suit Sept. 23. ...d received 46 pints of ...od and 64 units of plasma ...-week period following a ... operation. The internal ... developed after the sur...

...son said he recalled sur... ...gical literature referring to earlier blood flow stoppage by a pressure garment.

Within four hours of a call from the Stanford staff, Dr. Alan Chambers of NASA's Ames Research Center at Mountain View delivered a modified pressure suit to the hospital and it was put on Mrs. Phillips almost immediately.

Doctors said the pressure suit procedure, after three months, appears to have been a success.

G-suits were devised to keep pilots from blacking out during high-speed maneuvers. The suits apply pressure to counter the draining of blood to the brain and upper body.

Mrs. Phillips says she has resumed normal activity.

Dr. Ralph Pelligra, chief of the Ames center's medical services branch, said the G-suit apparently reduced the pressure difference between the blood within the arteries and the tissues outside. Normal blood coagulation then resumed.

Israelis Sail 5 New Gunboats From France Amid Secrecy

CHERBOURG, France, Dec. 26 (AP).—Five gunboats, built in France for Israel but officially still under the French arms embargo, left here secretly early yesterday morning with Israeli crews aboard, it was reported today.

The French Defense Ministry had no immediate comment to make on the report.

The last of 12 gunboats, capable of 40 knots and built to carry missiles, was launched several days ago in secret at a local shipyard. The first seven vessels were delivered to Israel before France imposed its arms embargo, which also covers 50 Mirage fighters already paid for by Israel. The embargo was imposed early this year on the orders of then President Charles de Gaulle.

Today's reports said the five gunboats slipped out of Cherbourg harbor during the night of Wednesday to Thursday. Their Israeli crews have been here for several months awaiting the lifting of the embargo.

Port sources said all the Israeli seamen had now disappeared from the town, leaving behind several wives and families.

Port authorities here refused to make any comment on the reports of the departure of the Israeli gunboats, but there was no doubt that the vessels were no longer in the port.

In Paris, the Israeli embassy press secretary, Abraham Primor, first said the vessels had been "sold," then clarified his statement to say that "we have renounced our interest in them."

He indicated that the ownership had been transferred to another interest. He would not identify their new owners, but said that a foreign country was not necessarily involved. "They could have been sold to a private company," he said.

Mr. Primor said that Israel had not been in direct contact with the French government over the sale. "We were in touch with the shipyard that built them," he said.

Swedish Premier To Visit U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26 (AP).—Olof Palme, Sweden's Social Democratic premier, has accepted an invitation to visit the United States next May, it was announced here today.

Mr. Palme, who took office last October, will visit Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, to become an honorary doctor. He studied there in 1947-48 and took a bachelor or arts degree.



Israeli Jets in 2d Major Raid In 2 Days Near the Suez Canal

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Israeli jets conducted a second major raid today against Egyptian military targets along the Suez Canal. This one lasted three and a half hours, or less than half the duration of yesterday's record assault.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the major targets in today's attack were artillery and anti-aircraft batteries in the southern canal sector, especially around Port Suez.

Israeli military spokesmen said all the planes returned safely. The Egyptians claimed to have shot down one plane and turned a second wave back.

The Israeli jets, operating from airfields in the occupied Sinai desert, crossed the waterway in waves as they maintained the almost daily assault against the Egyptians.

Yesterday's eight-and-a-half-hour raid, the longest sustained air attack in this part of the world, was directed against targets in the central and southern sectors.

SAM Sites Hit

The principal targets yesterday were SA-2 (surface-to-air missile) sites that were being replaced by Egyptian technicians after earlier bombing raids by the Israelis had destroyed the last of them a few months ago.

Israeli jets were active against the Jordanians today, bombing and strafing moving targets south of the Sea of Galilee in response to a heavy artillery exchange last night.

The Israelis did not announce the attack against Jordan, although the planes were in plain sight of the dozen Israeli settlements in that area and were seen by tourists and visitors.

Most of the Israeli assault work these days would appear to be done by American-made Skyhawks. Faster French-built Mirages are utilized in patrol and aerial combat activities.

The Israelis appear to be seeking tactical as well as strategic gains in the raids, although the emphasis is somewhat different in each sector under attack.

The aim along the canal, where daily raids began nearly four months ago and have increased in intensity since then, would appear to be both strategic and tactical.

Israeli defense chiefs have sought to discourage President Nasser from launching the kind of offensive that would be costly for both sides in terms of casualties.

Their aim has been to drive home the point that crossing the canal would be suicidal because the Israelis control the skies. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, in a radio address on Wednesday, indicated that the campaign had been successful.

Gen. Dayan said that in the last half year the Egyptians have made 16 commando attacks, staged 16 air attacks and one naval assault. In all this, 15 Israeli soldiers have been killed, he said.

The Egyptian commandos have left 25 dead behind, he said, and in air battles, they have lost 46 planes to Israel's five. He said Egypt has suffered an estimated 1,000 casualties in Israeli ground and air attacks.

There is some speculation that the Israelis are now seeking to neutralize Egyptian artillery capability along the canal to a depth of at least ten miles in an effort to cut down on the casualties still being inflicted by shelling.

There was additional speculation here in the past few days that two recent Israeli commando forays across the canal and against an Egyptian coastal position on the Gulf of Suez were intended to undermine Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's position, to accelerate the setback he suffered at Rabat.

On the Jordanian front, the aim appears almost entirely tactical. Israeli leaders speak realistically of King Hussein's inability to cope with the Arab guerrillas operating against Israel from his borders.

In his radio address, Gen. Dayan said it is at the Lebanese border that he anticipates the most significant military changes in the near future.

He said guerrillas are establishing themselves in the south of Lebanon. Israeli leaders are concerned over the withdrawal of regular Lebanese forces from camps in these areas.

Israel Issues Blast at U.S. Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI).—The Israeli Embassy distributed in Washington tonight a "policy background" paper denouncing the latest U.S. proposal for an "Israeli-Jordanian peace settlement as "a formula which is tantamount to an unwitting prescription for the disintegration of Israel."

The paper said: "U.S. policy, as unfolding now, goes close to the advocacy of an imposed settlement. "Israel will resist this."

The U.S. proposals were published last Monday. The Israeli Embassy paper said that they left only "peripheral and technical questions" to be worked out between Israel and Jordan.

Direct Talks Stressed

Israel, it stressed, insisted upon direct negotiations.

"If there is to be peace, there has to be reconciliation. If there is to be reconciliation, there has to be negotiation," it declared. "There is no instance in history of a resolution of a dispute between states except by the normal, universal, international practice of sitting down and hammering out differences."

Rejecting U.S. suggestions for withdrawal of Israeli troops from substantially all of Jordan's West Bank, the paper declared that Israel was "adamantly opposed" to this.

"By pre-ordaining what amounts to a total Israeli withdrawal," it said, "the United States squanders away the one major card Israel possesses [the occupied territories] that might conceivably bring the Arabs to the negotiating table to talk peace."

"Israel will not again surrender this crucial bargaining factor as it did in 1956 to its own peril in 1967."

Basis for Peace

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Joseph Tekoah, Israeli ambassador to the UN, said here tonight that Israel considered the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, as a basis for peace in the Middle East.

Interviewed on Israeli television, he said that his government thought the resolution provided a basis for a peace to be sought in direct negotiations with the Arabs.

Israel has not changed its attitude to the resolution but the four powers have, the envoy said.

U.S. Has Reduced Force in Thailand

BANGKOK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—A spokesman for the United States Embassy here revealed today that 2,400 United States military personnel have been withdrawn from Thailand since last October, leaving American military strength in this country at 45,600.

Of this total, 33,700 are in the Air Force and 11,900 in the Army.

The spokesman said the reduction followed the announcement in September by President Nixon and Thai Prime Minister Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn that some 6,000 United States military personnel would be withdrawn from here "as expeditiously as possible consistent with operational requirements related to Vietnam."

Seoul Rejects Talks On Hijacked Airliner

SEOUL, Dec. 26 (AP).—South Korea today rejected a North Korean proposal for a meeting of "nonpolitical organizations" between North and South Korea to discuss the return of passengers of a hijacked South Korean domestic airliner Dec. 11.

Information Minister Shin Bum Shik, the official government spokesman, said it would be "a great mistake" for Communist North Korea if it should attempt to make a political bargain by detaining "the innocent civilians as hostages."

Revillon
open on saturday
closed all the day on January 1, 2, 3
40, rue La Boétie, 359.98.51

Pentagon Planning Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

and the number of Navy attack aircraft carriers—are deferred until the next budget cycle one year hence, officials say.

Pentagon planners point out that primary responsibility for proposing specific cuts in this first full budget prepared under Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird was assigned to the services.

"If the Air Force was determined, as it was, to have the new F-15, it then had to come up with commensurate cuts somewhere else," an official said.

Cuts Proposed

Thus the Air Force and the Navy proposed saving money by cutting down on the flying time normally allotted to each pilot, and the Army proposed shutting down some of its costly corps and army headquarters organizations within the United States.

Other programs were stretched out, rather than deleted. The Navy, for example, will request less money than usual to buy long lead-time items for a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

But it is permitted to continue its modernization program by buying some new destroyers and amphibious landing craft. To do so, it had to put into mothballs more than 100 old vessels of various types, a decision that was announced earlier this year.

One administration planner says, "We're moving toward smaller, leaner, better equipped forces. But make no mistake, as we cut down so sharply, we've decided to take a greater risk in meeting our commitments around the world."

Plane Tips Up in Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—A British European Airways airliner tipped up on its nose after landing safely at West Berlin's Tempelhof airport tonight, a BEA spokesman said. There were no casualties.

DEATH NOTICE

The Right Hon. William Humble Eric Ward, Earl of Dudley, M.C., T.D., beloved husband of Grace, died Friday in the American Hospital in Paris, after a long illness. He lived at Graycliff, Nassau, the Bahamas. Funeral will be private, in Paris.



United Press International.

Former President Johnson with "one of the wisest and certainly the most trusted counselor I've had."

Johnson Says Humphrey Lost on Bomb Halt Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ing badly behind Mr. Nixon in public opinion polls throughout the election campaign but made rapid gains after the Salt Lake City speech. Mr. Johnson eventually halted the bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, two days before the presidential balloting.

In the interview, Mr. Johnson did not agree that the gains made by Mr. Humphrey resulted from his bombing halt proposal. He said the Salt Lake City speech had frightened the South Vietnamese and persuaded them to drag their feet in the hope that Mr. Nixon would win the presidency.

"I think as a result the South Vietnamese had become concerned enough that they decided they wouldn't go to the peace table until after the election, or that they would hold back," he said.

A Difficult Position'

"So for several days there, we had a difficult position, and the people didn't have much hopes of immediate prospects of peace. So I think it hurt us in the election."

Mr. Johnson's decision to halt the bombing was accompanied by an agreement that peace talks that opened between Washington and Hanoi on May 10, 1968, would be expanded to include South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, the Viet Cong's political arm. But Saigon refused to join the Paris negotiations until Jan. 25 of this year—after President Nixon was inaugurated.

Mr. Johnson declared: "If the South Vietnamese had not dragged their feet and come in . . . I think the (American) people would have moved accordingly. And I think it would have been in the direction of the Democrats."

Mr. Johnson had no doubt that he would have won had he decided to stand for re-election last year.

"If you are asking me . . . whether I had any doubt about my election as President, the answer is an absolute, positive 'no,'" he declared.

Mr. Johnson, who succeeded to the presidency when John F. Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963, said he wanted to leave the White House when he completed the slain chief executive's term in January, 1965.

He said his wife, Lady Bird, thought he should stand for re-election but he concluded she was wrong because of the bitter Vietnam divisions he could see ahead, the feelings of Negro militants, and what he believed was the unfair and distorted image the news media projected of him.

He wrote out a proposed retirement announcement and assumed that the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy or Mr. Humphrey would be the outstanding candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1964.

But, he said, "Mrs. Johnson [whom he called "one of the wisest and certainly the most trusted counselor I've had"] wrote me this note and said, 'beloved'—and I knew the way she started it off that she didn't agree with me—'to step out now would be wrong for your country, and I can see nothing but a lonely wasteland for your future. Your friends would be frozen in embarrassed silence and your enemies would be jeering.'"

He went on to defeat Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater in 1964, but, he said, he made an agreement with his wife that three years and three months from the time of his inauguration, he would announce his retirement from public life.

"I don't think I can ever explain to . . . the American people something that's so deeply embedded in their beliefs as the fact that Lyndon Johnson was an extremely ambitious man who sought power, who enjoyed using it, and whose greatest desire was to occupy the top job in American political life," he said.

"That has never been my feeling . . . It's been very clear to me that I had certain serious disadvantages which would ultimately preclude completing my term as President as I would like to complete it.

'The Prejudices That Exist'

"Those disadvantages, I thought, were upbringing . . . in a poor setting, limited educational advantages, geography . . . and the prejudices that exist" (a reference to his Southern connections and the dislike that liberals had for him).

He also said he had "a general inability to stimulate, inspire and unite all the people of the country, which I think is an essential function of the presidency.

"I have never really believed that I was the man to do that particular job," he added. "I never really felt that with all my experience and my training and whatever expertise I had in 35 years of public service that in the last analysis the people of every section would say, 'You tell us where to go and we'll go.'

"I just never did believe that, because I hadn't had that experience, and for that reason I don't think I had any insatiable appetite to grab any more than I'd bitten off.

"I always felt that every job I had was really too big for me."

On Not Being President

(Continued from Page 1)

horrors of some of our great power if I felt that that was required.

"But that now I could ride back down that avenue, being concerned about what happened, being alarmed about what might happen, but just really knowing that I wasn't going to be the cause of it—that that went over to some other men, and that's a feeling that I don't think you'll ever know until you experience it.

"But you will experience it when the man who succeeds you takes that oath, and when you do, most people won't believe you because they'll—they'll think you always want power.

"But the men who really get power and have power are generally people who don't want power. And the fellow that has power is the one that uses it sparingly, because you can throw it away very quickly with arrogance and autocracy and without consultation.

"And you can dissipate it, and most Presidents do. I'm sure that I had less power the day I went out than I did the day I went in.

"And it wasn't by choice. But it was because of actions that I felt when I took them had to be taken for the good of the nation."

Accused Deputy Retaliates

Thieu May Face Impeach For Attempt to Contact

By Arthur Dommen

SAIGON, Dec. 26.—An attempt to impeach President Nguyen Van Thieu loomed as a possibility today in South Vietnam's two-week-old political crisis, the most serious since 1967.

Deputy Tran Ngoc Chau of the lower house, in a statement defending himself against accusations of having connections with Communists, focused public attention for the first time in the confrontation that has pitted Mr. Thieu against the National Assembly on the president's unsuccessful efforts earlier this year to establish secret contacts with the South Vietnam National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) delegation in Paris.

Mr. Chau said that if he were found guilty for his admitted meetings with his brother, a convicted North Vietnamese agent, then there would be even more reason to consider President Thieu guilty because he had acted in his capacity as president of the republic and may have jeopardized national security.

Mr. Thieu has so far said nothing publicly about the attempts to establish contact with the NLF, undertaken by Nguyen Cao Thang, one of his special advisers, on a trip to Paris last March. The NLF refused to see Mr. Thang.

Mr. Thieu could be impeached under Article 85 of the 1967 constitution, which empowers a special court to "remove from office the president" and other officials "in cases of treason or other high crimes."

Member of Court

Mr. Chau is one of 11 members of the special court, which is made up of ten National Assemblymen and the president of the Supreme Court.

A two-thirds vote of the total membership of the lower and upper houses is requir charges against the p impeachment requires vote of the special co The political crisis b when Mr. Thieu hin "army and people" to take matters into thei if the lower house quickly against three accused of having co the Communists. In case the connections eight meetings he h brother, now serving for spying for North A demonstration l in which several hu and old women premises of the lower the two houses of the sembly into defendin sions of the constit with due process of swung press sentim against the president, newspapers regard provoked the demon others on the follo which effigies of the burned publicly.

Today the Nation Front, a political par position Sen. Tran Va a statement condo Saturday's demonstr act detrimental to th regime that has been entire people and a and charging that M "supported" it.

Sen. Don is also the special court.

In his statement to said he had attempte his brother to ren munism, to ackn existence of the Sa ment, and to persuad nam to enter into neg the Saigon governme

© Los Angeles

Opposition Parties in S Unite in Plea for Demo

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Spanish opposition, in a rare show of unity, challenged the government today to back up its stated desire for integration into Europe by adopting a European-style democracy.

In a petition addressed to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 131 members of opposition groups called for free labor unions, the right to form political parties, greater liberty for the press and an amnesty for political prisoners.

Among the signatories were such well-known figures as Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, a progressive Christian Democrat; Enrique Tierno Galvan, a Socialist leader; the philosophers Jose Luis Lopez Aranguren and Julian Marias; and dozens of prominent lawyers, professionals and intellectuals.

More significant than the names was the fact that for the first time in many years all the main Spanish opposition groups have been willing to join together publicly in what, in effect, is a minimum political program.

Wide Party Range

These groups include various Christian Democratic factions, the traditional Spanish Socialist party with headquarters in Toulouse and the interior Socialists led by Prof. Tierno, liberal monarchists, Republicans and Communists.

Today's petition was the result of months of discussions among the traditionally divided opposition, which operates in a half-world between toleration and repression and has no formal means of determining its strength or potential popular appeal.

According to some of those who prepared it, the petition is a probing operation into the intentions of the new government formed by Gen. Franco last October. The new ministers, younger than their predecessors and with fewer ties to the issues of the civil war, have hinted that they would like to move some way toward a politically representative system, though perhaps not very far.

If no serious action is taken against the signatories of the petition, it appears likely that an informal committee or secretariat to coordinate opposition strategy may be set up.

The proposals in today's petition were not extreme and were couched in deliberately moderate language. In fact, there was little in the calls for representative labor unions, for a system of political parties and for an amnesty that has not already been aired widely in the press and in speeches and petitions by individuals and groups that form part of the regime.

Gen. Franco's proclamation in July of Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon to succeed him as head of state and his cabinet reshuffle in October, have finally compelled the Spaniards—in both the regime and the opposition—to face the uncertainties of their political future.

In the last two months, there has been heated debate among regime groups about a proposed law permitting political "associations" and the degree to which these should function like political parties. It is not at all clear that anything substantial will come of this, but what is remarkable is the fact that even government ministers, on the defensive, feel obliged to state publicly their belief in political pluralism, though without defining it.

Similarly, there has been rising pressure from the reg apparatus for a labor allow some labor uni Finally, from inside t from without, there h petitions published in amnesty for political

With this kind of fe from those aligned w and with the new mined to work out a "European" image opposition has seen a if not for achiever for exploration. Toda the result.

What may be the f ed up by this explo fact that one news a Press, sent out a con of the petition, alo names of all 131 sig one afternoon paper But tomorrow's mor expected to give it treatment.

76th Birth For Mao T

HONG KONG, Dec Chinese Communist man Mao Tse-tung old today. But he cele in seclusion. To mark day, the Chinese set o bomb blast at the Lo site in Sinkiang.

He has not appea since Oct. 14 but d have seen him recent pears in good condi and physically for a m

Brandt in Tun

TUNIS, Dec. 26 (R German Chancellor arrived with his fa island of Djerba, Tunisia, today for a t day.

WEATH

	C	F
AMSTERDAM	5	41
ANKARA	7	45
ATHENS	14	57
BEIRUT	15	59
BELGRADE	—2	28
BERLIN	—4	25
BRUSSELS	7	45
BUDAPEST	—2	28
CAIRO	13	55
CASABLANCA	15	59
COPENHAGEN	0	32
COSTA D' SOL	11	52
DUBLIN	2	36
EDINBURGH	3	37
FLORENCE	7	45
FRANKFURT	0	32
GENEVA	0	32
HELSINKI	—6	21
ISTANBUL	6	43
LAS PALMAS	12	54
LISBON	11	52
LONDON	6	43
MADRID	9	48
MILAN	—3	27
MONTREAL	—9	16
MOSCOW	—13	9
MUNICH	—8	18
NEW YORK	2	36
NICE	7	45
OSLO	—3	27
PARIS	3	37
PRAGUE	—14	7
ROME	10	50
SOFIA	1	34
STOCKHOLM	—1	30
TEL AVIV	16	61
TUNIS	13	55
VENICE	4	39
VIENNA	—4	25
WARSAW	—3	15
WASHINGTON	1	34
ZURICH	—7	19

American temperatures 12:00 GMT, others at 1

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By Arthur D

OWs' Wives ack in U.S., ill Hopeful

r Their Journey s Not in Vain

YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A lantic trip that began with opes in Dallas ended in dis- ment, but not despair in ork today for the families of oners of war held captive in Vietnam.

58 wives and their 94 child- turned from the pilgrimage rls without the news they but with the feeling their y was not in vain.

left for Paris with hope in arts and returned with hope pectation for the future," the said in a joint statement. ad sought to learn about the ion and status of their hus-

ay the pilgrims will scatter to omes in 22 states after their ind flight which took them rls and back in less than a

families left New York mas Eve aboard the Spirit ristmas, a jet chartered for oup by United We Stand, a headed by Texas millionaire s Perot. Mr. Perot also is for the flights from New to their homes for many of milies.

Peace Vigil

wives and children had ed to stage a peace vigil out- e North Vietnamese Embassy aris, but they were turned by police at the request of anoi representatives.

es of the wives met privately the North Vietnamese. Their Mrs. Kenneth Fisher, of g, Fla., vehemently refuted anoi charge that she and her unions were "dupes" of Wash-

ompanion, Mrs. Donald Ran- f Baltimore, Md., said that Fisher shook off repeated gues in which Tran Viet g, of the North Vietnamese late, accused the wives of g "political motives" rather humanitarian ones.

Rander said, "Mrs. Fisher o excited, so frustrated that cept interrupting the North amese presentation." She said at one point, Mrs. Fisher was ng her fist when Mr. Duong d to concern himself with the n's problems and insisted on ding his prepared letter of nnation.

Fisher, who appeared tired, y commented: "They told me home and tell my child her is a murderer of North amese children."

Y. Recipient, 43, f Heart, Lungs akes Progress

W YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters). e 43-year-old man who receiv- e heart and both lungs of a an in a multiple transplant ation here yesterday is awake making satisfactory progress, York Hospital reported today. -ne of the persons given a new and lungs in previous opera- is still alive.

rief hospital bulletin said that man was making satisfactory ess. "He is awake and shows gn of rejection," it added.

e patient, who was identified ht as Edward Falk, was suffer- rom an incurable lung disease, ic emphysema, and did not long to live, the hospital said. as given the heart and lungs 50-year-old woman in a three- 13-minute operation carried by a team of doctors led by C. Walton Lillehei, the tal's chief surgeon.

bernathy Is Out f Memphis Jail

MPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26 (Reu- —The Rev. Ralph Aber- and four other clergymen released here today after ing a week in jail. Mr. Aber- , head of the Southern Christ- eadership Conference, was one people indicted in connection a school boycott and a strike e city. He was freed on a one- r bond.

tside the prison, Mr. Aber- y told a crowd of several red that a fight is beginning st "a movement led by Richard us Nixon, a movement of ssion in this country...that silence those who would out for justice."

illie Sutton oes From Jail o Yule Tree

JEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP). Willie "the Actor" Sutton, ose bank robberies and jail apes have made headlines, nt all sentimental at Christ- s.

His lawyer said the first ng he did when he arrived New York after 17 years in ica State Prison was to it Rockefeller Center and k at the Christmas tree re.

Sutton, 68, has spent more n half his life in jail.

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Associated Press

TAKE UP MY BURDEN—The Rev. Arthur Blessit (left) getting some aid on the start of his pilgrimage.

Hippie Minister to Bear His Cross Through U.S. Spiritual Pilgrimage

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The self-styled "Minister of Sunset Strip," one of Los Angeles' main hippie districts, set off on Christmas Day across the United States, carrying a 10-foot, 80-pound wooden cross on his back.

The Rev. Arthur Blessit, 29, said the journey, which he plans to complete across 2,600 miles of highway by June 18, in Washington, was aimed at bringing about a "spiritual awakening in the nation."

His entry into the nation's capital would be marked by a day of fasting and prayer which he hopes would be attended by half a million people, he added.

The cross has two small bicycle wheels on its base to make it easier to carry.

The four members of his gospel rock choir group "The Eternal Rush" are walking with him. His wife and three children are driving ahead in cars.

Lawyer Says Manson Hopes To Fund Defense With Songs

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Charles Manson, accused mastermind of the Sharon Tate murders, hopes to finance his legal defense by selling a record album, an attorney said yesterday.

George E. Shibley, the lawyer who is handling Sirhan B. Sirhan's appeal and who has identified himself as an old friend of Manson's, said that Manson was negotiating with a record company to make an album of tapes he recorded before his arrest.

Mr. Shibley said that Manson, who learned to play the guitar while serving in a federal penitentiary several years ago, was considered an excellent guitarist and "an adequate vocalist."

He said that the album would contain several protest songs and songs Manson improvised from a single word suggested to him.

"For example, if someone suggested the word daffodil to him, Manson could write an entire song about it," Mr. Shibley said.

Manson was known as a musician in the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco, where he lived after his release from prison. This was before he and his band of followers known as "the Manson family" moved to southern California last year.

Miss Susan Atkins, another defendant in the Tate slayings, indicated that Manson bore a grudge against Terry Melcher, the son of Doris Day, because the young producer was not interested in recording Manson's songs. Miss Atkins claimed that his resentment of Mr. Melcher led Manson to send his followers to Mr. Melcher's former home, which was occupied by Miss Tate.

Col. W. J. McNamara, Ex-SAC Officer, Dies

SYOSSET, N.Y., Dec. 26 (UPI).—Retired Col. William J. McNamara, 60, former Deputy Commander for Security and Law Enforcement of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command, died yesterday after a short illness.

Col. McNamara served in the Secret Service in 1940-42 before joining the Air Force during World War II. While in the Secret Service he was assigned to guard President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Louise de Vilmorin

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP).—Louise de Vilmorin, 67, one of France's leading authors, died suddenly at her home in Verrières-le-Buisson, near Paris, tonight.

The cause of death was reported to be a heart attack.

A distinguished figure in the French world of letters, she was known particularly as a life-long friend of André Malraux, former Minister of Culture.

Roger G. Wilkinson

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 26 (AP).—Roger G. Wilkinson, 57, a scientist who worked on the first atomic bomb project, was found dead in his home here yesterday. The scientist's car was parked in the basement garage with the engine running.

The cause of his death was not immediately determined.

He was a professor of physics at Indiana University, where he had taught since 1946. He lived alone.

He worked on the team which developed controlled nuclear reactions at the University of Chicago in 1942.

Adm. Yakov Reznichenko

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Vice-Adm. Yakov Reznichenko, a deputy commander-in-chief of Soviet border forces, has died "suddenly while performing his duties," it was announced today.

This phrase used in relating his death usually covers some sort of accident.

Adm. Reznichenko was born in 1914 into a Ukrainian peasant family. In 1936 he joined the naval section of the border troop command, which is controlled by the KGB—the State Security Committee.

Communications Office Planned By White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP).—The White House intends to establish a new office which would attempt to coordinate federal policy in the complicated—but increasingly important—field of communications.

The new bureau, to be called the Office of Telecommunications Policy, is intended to allow the executive branch to play a more aggressive role in shaping national policy on a variety of key communications: cable television, the nation's telephone network, satellite communications, and the rising communications demands of computers.

Word of the proposed office spread here this week after an internal White House memorandum was made public by Rep. Joseph E. Karth, D., Minn. Though details of the proposal may change, its general outlines appear firm, the memorandum indicated.

The memorandum, circulated in the White House by Peter Flanigan, special assistant to the President, said there is now a "serious lack of effective machinery for dealing expeditiously with domestic telecommunications issues."

Yippie's Illness Holds Up Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge Julius Hoffman recessed the conspiracy trial of the "Chicago seven" today until Monday because one of the defendants is suffering from bronchitis.

Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman was taken to Michael Reese Hospital Wednesday. His absence forced an early Christmas recess when he refused to waive his rights to attend each session of the trial.

Judge Hoffman ordered an examination of Mr. Hoffman yesterday. When the court opened today, the judge was given a report from a court-appointed physician which said that Mr. Hoffman was suffering from "subsiding acute bronchitis." The report said that Mr. Hoffman should be able to testify Monday.

Protest Mars Mass In Costly New Church

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (AP).—Mexican-American Catholic demonstrators broke into a Christmas Eve midnight mass and fought with police. Five demonstrators were arrested, but others returned yesterday to picket the church. The glass door of the new $3 million St. Basil's Roman Catholic church was broken in the melee.

The demonstrators said their purpose was to protest the cost of the church directly to James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, who was officiating at the mass. The church opened last summer in a fashionable downtown district.

Snow Storm Blankets U.S. East Coast

Airports Closed, Emergency Declared

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A major snow storm swept up the North Atlantic seaboard today, slowing the pulse of the nation's most populous area in traffic-bogging snow and slush.

Another winter blast spread through the Rockies and gathered force for a push eastward toward the Midwest.

For New England, the storm was the fourth in two weeks.

Govs. Frank Licht, of Rhode Island, and Walter Peterson, of New Hampshire, ordered most state employees to stay home. Banks were shut down in Connecticut, where near-blizzard conditions prevailed.

Massachusetts Gov. Francis W. Sargent ordered civil defense workers on a standby status in western sections of the state where the snow accumulated at a rate of more than three inches an hour.

The coastal storm closed airports, snarled traffic and caused delays on railroads, buses and subways in New York City. Holiday travel plans for thousands were fouled up when LaGuardia Airport shut down for 14 hours and John F. Kennedy Airport closed for more than two hours.

Lindsay Returns

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay decided to fly home from a Bahamas vacation to oversee clean-up of the city's first big storm of the winter.

Snow emergencies were declared in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., banning parking in downtown areas. New York City's Traffic Department called a limited snow emergency.

With only two of 39 airports it uses in operation, Mohawk Airlines canceled all flights in New York State. The New York State Thruway was closed for 233 miles—from Syracuse to just above New York City.

Up to 1 1/2 feet of snow hit western Massachusetts. Measurements of more than a foot were recorded by noon in Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut. The snow in northern New England fell atop a 15-inch blanket left by a storm Monday.

In New Hampshire, the liquor commission exempted employees of the state liquor stores from their stay-at-home order. They were asked to report for work as usual because the liquor stores' business was deemed "essential to the economy of the state."

Sick calls by train workers forced cancellation of some Long Island Rail Road commuter trains. Buses from New York's suburbs ran 30 minutes to an hour late into the city.

Subways reported general ten to 15-minute delays.

Heavy snows fell in eastern Pennsylvania—Allentown got eight inches in six hours—and along the storm's path up the Appalachians and the seaboard. Western North Carolina got up to 16 inches of snow and Roanoke, in southwestern Virginia, had 15 inches.

Snow and ice on tree limbs downed power lines in the Richmond, Va., area and left some 50,000 persons temporarily without electricity. The storm delayed the departure of the Penn State football squad for Miami, where it plays in the Orange Bowl New Year's Day.

Snow spread up and down the Rockies and across much of the Intermountain Plateau. Six inches fell at Roosevelt, Utah, and four inches at Craig and Estes Park, Colo.

Nixon Schedules Talk on Jan. 22

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon plans to deliver his State of the Union message to Congress on Jan. 22 and will probably submit the 1971 budget the week after that, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon delayed a Christmas vacation trip to California, scheduled for today, to work on the budget. He conferred today with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, Budget Director Robert Mayo and other advisers.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the President hoped to get the budget to Congress during the week beginning Jan. 26.

Gang Assaults 12 Including 3 Girls In Park in Texas

FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 26 (UPI).—A gang of at least six youths assaulted 12 persons during a 1 1/2-hour period in Fort Worth's botanical gardens last night.

Seven boys were beaten and robbed and three girls were raped. Police arrested one suspect early today.

The victims all told the same story. They said that they were accosted by the Negro youths soon after walking into the dimly lighted flower garden and forced into a shadowy area where the other victims had been assembled.

Those attacked ranged in age from 14 to 21. Five couples were forced into a dark area of the gardens, as were two 16-year-old boys who were walking through the scenic area of Forest Park.



Associated Press.

NOT ENTIRELY COUNTERFEIT—The U.S. Post Office got its pocket picked when it delivered these two letters. The protesting student who mailed them used miniature peace posters instead of legal issue stamps. However, somehow, at Christmas-time, the mail handlers didn't see anything counterfeit or un-American in an inscription that says simply: "War is not healthy for children and other living things."

Northern Protestants Suspected

Bomb Damages O'Connell Statue in Dublin

DUBLIN, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A time bomb blew an angel off the monument to Irish "liberator" Daniel O'Connell and smashed bank and shop windows as far as a mile away today, police said.

The pre-dawn blast in Dublin's O'Connell Street caused no injuries, police said.

They said they suspect the blast was the work of the Ulster Volunteer Force, an illegal Protestant counterpart in Northern Ireland to southern Ireland's banned Irish Republican Army.

Nelson's Pillar Bombed

In 1966 the IRA claimed its men blew up the memorial in Dublin to Lord Nelson, Britain's national naval hero. The tall monument—a famed Dublin landmark called Nelson's Pillar—also stood in O'Connell Street.

Today's blast made pits in the 30-foot-high, 105-year-old memorial to the Irish national hero who won religious and civil liberties for his Catholic countrymen under British rule.

The stone figure and its four winged features, each called popularly an angel here, already bore bullet-holes—made during the 1916 Easter Rising street fighting between Irish insurgents and British troops. Today's blast hurled one of the 12-foot-high angels into the middle of O'Connell Street, Dublin's main avenue.

Scores of windows were shattered. Police posted guards at three banks and other buildings to prevent looting.

They also set up roadblocks and ran dragnets for the bombers on roads between Dublin and the border of Northern Ireland, the six counties that stayed with Britain when the southern, mainly Catholic counties broke away in 1922.

Oaths and curses sounded among Dubliners against the Ulster Voluntary Force. The force earlier said it was responsible for three recent explosions in the republic, including the blasting of a broadcasting base near the border and the bombing of the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, "the father of Irish republicanism" and leader of the abortive attempt in 1798 to overthrow British rule.

O'Connell, who lived from 1775 to 1847, was a lawyer who used his oratorical talents in the British Parliament on behalf of his fellow Catholics. The British jailed him for a time. He died in Italy, his body being brought back here for burial.

Showdown Talks on Economy To Be Held by Czechs Soon

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Knowledgeable sources in Prague said today that the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party would hold a showdown plenary meeting soon after the new year.

Gustav Husak, the party chief, appeared all set to challenge hard-line extremists in the Communist apparatus at the forthcoming "January plenum," the sources said. They predicted that Mr. Husak would seek to curb the influence of the extremists, dogmatic ultra-conservatives, in the state administration and in the economy.

Economic emergency measures and long-term planning will top the agenda of the forthcoming Central Committee meeting, party spokesmen have indicated during the last few weeks.

Shortages of Fuel

Pressing shortages of fuel and consumer goods that became apparent just before Christmas have added to the urgency of bold economic decisions in Prague, it is widely felt there.

Too much money was chasing too few goods in Czechoslovakia's hectic pre-Christmas buying spree, observers say. Severe winter weather that increased fuel needs and disrupted the country's shaky transportation system has added to the economic difficulties that the Prague leadership has to face when the three-and-a-half-day Christmas holiday ends tomorrow.

Sunday has been decreed to be a working day because, as was officially explained, the country could not afford to let productivity slump even lower.

Wage-Price Freeze

To check the mounting cost of living, a general price freeze is scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1. Workers' wages, too, have been virtually fixed at the present level.

However, pre-Christmas developments have again increased inflationary pressures and sparked new rumors that the government may either devalue the Czechoslovak crown or change the national currency altogether. Either measure would hit money hoarders. Earlier speculation of an impending currency reform, which caused several waves of panic buying during the current year, was each time strongly discounted by the government.

In an interview with Hungarian television last week, Mr. Husak hinted also that the "January plenum" would take basic decisions affecting the structure of the Czechoslovak economy.

"We are looking for our own concept, suitable for the Czechoslovak economy," he said. "Because we don't want to return to the old system of directive management."

This was understood to mean that the party chief rejected demands of the ultraconservatives for complete restoration of centralized economic planning, the rigid system in force before the liberal reforms in 1968.

Earlier this year, aides to Mr. Husak advocated a return to centralized planning. However, the present Prague leadership appears to have meanwhile realized that a measure of autonomy for individual enterprises may produce better economic results than decision-making exclusively by Prague bureaucrats.

Rift Between 2 Factions

The current controversy behind the scenes over the system of economic planning has apparently deepened the rift between Mr. Husak's "realistic," or centrist, faction and the hard-line dogmatists. Earlier strains between the two camps in the party apparatus arose from disagreement over the scope of purges.

The hard-line faction demands that the party be "cleansed" of anyone who at any time showed sympathy for liberal reforms, whereas Mr. Husak's "realists" keep warning against indiscriminate, vindictive purges.

Long-term economic planning was supposed to be discussed at plenary meetings of the party's Central Committee in May and September. However, infighting between various factions and purge campaigns kept the Central Committee too busy to find much time for the economy.

The Central Committee, now reduced by purges to about 125 members, was due to meet early in December to tackle the economy. However, the mounting tension between Mr. Husak and the hardliners led to a postponement until after the holidays.

Russians Protest As Jews March At N.Y. Mission

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).—A Russian official stormed into a police station here Christmas night, pounded on the sergeant's desk and said Ambassador Jacob Malik would telephone President Nixon unless demonstrators were removed from in front of the Russian mission's headquarters.

The demonstrators, from the Jewish Defense League, were parading in front of the building and chanting "Let my people go," referring to demand that the Soviet Union permit Jews to emigrate to Israel.

As the Russian shouted, the pickets sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and dispersed.

"Merry Christmas," said Sgt. Raymond Glynn to the Russian, who warned that if such a demonstration occurred again the delegation would do more than file a formal protest with the Senate Department.

He did not say what.

Mr. Malik is here taking part in four-power talks aimed at finding a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. The Soviet mission, a 13-story white brick apartment building, is across the street from the police station, a fire station and a synagogue.

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11 Are Killed In Blaze at British Hotel

16th-Century Building In Essex Destroyed

SAFFRON WALDEN, England, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Fire early today destroyed a 400-year-old hotel here, killing 11 persons.

Firemen said two children were among the dead. The blaze was fought for about four hours.

Two other victims were tentatively identified by police as Americans. They were believed to be Mrs. Ruth Larabee, 65, of Kansas City, and Samson Mayer Actman, 46, whose hometown was not immediately known.

At least six persons suffocated after fast-spreading flames trapped them at around 2 a.m. on upper floors of the 16th-century Rose and Crown Hotel, a former coaching inn once frequented by diarist Samuel Pepys, in Essex 43 miles northeast of London. The other victims were fatally burned.

Some of the 40 guests and employees slid down bedsheet ropes and drainpipes to safety. Firemen using ladders rescued others from windows of the four-story hotel.

Shouts for Help

"People were hanging out of all the windows shouting for help before the clouds of smoke reached them," said a witness, Jack Delee. "But only one or two could be rescued at one time."

Witnesses said firemen commandeered ladders in the village in an effort to speed up the rescue process.

"I saw one man being rescued by firemen but his wife, who was shouting from the next window, fell back into the room," said Mr. Delee, manager of the King's Arms pub across the street.

"Another man climbed out onto the roof but the flames caught up with him and he died there."

The Rose and Crown stood in the central market square of Saffron Walden, one of Britain's oldest inhabited spots.

Blast at Milan Bank Claims 15th Victim

MILAN, Dec. 26 (AP).—The death toll in the Dec. 12 bomb explosion in a Milan bank rose to 15 today when Angelo Scaglia, 61, died in a local hospital.

The explosion in the bank's offices also injured 90 persons. Five youths and a ballet dancer, Pietro Valpreda, have been charged in Rome in connection with the blasts. All six had anarchist affiliations.

Doctors said that Mr. Scaglia, a sharecropper and father of 11 children, died of leg and abdominal injuries.

74 Czechs Now Seek Asylum in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Seventy-four Czechoslovak tourists, including entire families, who came here for Christmas have asked for political asylum, Swedish police said today.

The tourists were among a party of 96 who came here by air last Sunday. The 22 others left by train for Prague last night.

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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, December 27-28, 1969 *

Tug of War on Foreign Policy

The virtual monopoly of the executive branch for three decades in the determination of the foreign and defense policies of the United States received its first serious challenge in the 91st Congress.

Many factors made it possible this year to assemble a liberal-moderate bloc powerful enough to reassert some congressional prerogatives in this field. The question of national priorities, involving the competition between urgent domestic needs and defense spending, helped energize the legislature in Washington. But disillusionment over Vietnam and the American role as world policeman—and benefactor—undoubtedly was the chief element.

The irony is that the presence of a Republican in the White House made it easier for members of the Democratic majority in the Senate to question a national course that had been set by two previous Democratic Presidents. But the challenge was far from a partisan affair, as was shown in the 70-16 vote by which the national commitments resolution was approved last June.

That resolution expressed the Senate's view that commitments to use American military power abroad should be undertaken only with the prior consent of Congress. The congressional mood goes farther: it increasingly questions presidential omniscience in all foreign and defense matters, including issues on which secret intelligence, technical information and diplomatic privilege in the past have guaranteed executive predominance.

Potentially, the most important congressional move in the national security field was the amendment to the defense appropriations act toward the end of the session, barring use of the funds to introduce American ground combat troops into Laos or Thailand. This vote against another Vietnam without congressional consent was, in effect, the first implementation of the national commitments resolution.

The congressional demand for a more active partnership with the executive in foreign and defense policy starts with insistence on more information and consultation. Selective declassification of secret information was exposed in the ABM debate as an instrument used by the administration to mislead Congress about the facts.

Secret sessions of the whole Senate can be an antidote, as the debate on Laos showed. But the traditional congressional weapon—the committee investigation—probably will play a more important role. Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Vietnam undoubtedly have helped turn American policy around in Southeast Asia and more such hearings lie ahead.

There are dangers in the current congressional mood. There is temptation to exploit latent isolationist tendencies in the country in order to assemble an anti-administration majority on some issues. There has been use of blocking tactics on such programs as foreign aid—where a majority is easily assembled for cutbacks—to force administration compromises on other matters.

But the American constitutional system of checks and balances needs to be applied to foreign and defense policy now not only to prevent more Vietnams. It is an essential trend if the deep suspicions of executive misuse of power, growing out of the almost surreptitious intervention in Vietnam, are to be replaced by a renewed national confidence in governmental authority. Only in full partnership with the elected legislature can the executive now command the public support vital to effective action abroad in the service of the national interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ross Perot's Flying Mercy Mission

Amateurs in diplomacy have always been a strange breed. Though driven by thoroughly commendable motives most of the time, they take enormous risks in attempting to solve problems between nations through personal initiative, and so they are usually not welcomed by the pros. Some are misguided, doomed to failure from the start. But others are just unprofessional enough to cut through established procedure and accomplish what the professionals cannot.

Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot, whose chartered jet full of Christmas dinners, medical supplies and mail for American prisoners of war in North Vietnam has proceeded from Bangkok to Vientiane, lies somewhere in between. His technique has been, at best, bizarre. Naming his rented Boeing-707 "Peace on Earth," he stocked it with 180,000 pounds of presents and flew it to Southeast Asia despite advance warning from Hanoi that he would not be permitted to deliver them; a second jet brought the wives and children of possible prisoners to the doorstep of the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks Christmas morning. But his goal is certainly a noble one—to obtain a complete list of the Americans held by the North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front and to establish a channel for information and essential supplies between them and their families.

Because of the obvious risks of such a private venture, the State Department has maintained a hands-off attitude, as it does when anti-war leaders seek prisoners' names in North Vietnam. Officials provided necessary information about visas and other regulations, but strictly avoided creating the impression that the American government was sponsoring the Perot mission. Whatever the man from Texas is told, in Bankkok, Vientiane or even Hanoi, government efforts to discuss the prisoner-of-war issue separately from other questions will continue unabated.

Perot's impact on world public opinion is problematic. He may arouse people in other countries to the agony suffered by families who have utterly no idea about the fate of a husband, son or father, or he may be viewed overseas as something of an eccentric.

In any case, the least appropriate reaction to the mercy mission so far has come from Xuan Thuy, chief of the Hanoi delegation in Paris. He called it a "provocation" which could worsen the plight of American prisoners. This was a callous view sure to offend civilized people everywhere, and even the North Vietnamese may have realized that in finally agreeing to talk with three of the wives in Paris. When any of these missions—whatever the views of its sponsors—succeeds in obtaining one name or in easing the suspense about prisoners, it must be regarded as worthwhile.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

East German Move

The [East German treaty] move is subtle and at the same time obvious: if Bonn does not accept, Ulbricht can tell his allies this shows the policy of the Federal Republic remains intransigent. If Bonn accepts, it sets out on the path of concessions that until now were unthinkable: formally giving up the unity of Germany and Berlin.

And still . . .there is a new atmosphere in West Germany: a public opinion poll indicates 70 percent of the citizens favor talks between Brandt and Stoph, the premier of Communist Germany.

—*From La Stampa (Turin).*

Failure for Nasser

The Arab summit meeting in Rabat has turned out to be both less united and less belligerent than it promised to be. President Nasser has evidently failed to get the firm commitment for military and economic aid from other Arab countries that he asked for.

He wanted help both for current rearming and to cover a contingency plan for war, but he was dissatisfied with the response.

A consensus seems to have emerged, however, that a political solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute ought not to be ruled out. This will disappoint the guerrillas—and apparently the Sudanese and the Libyans as well—but it is plain common sense. The Arabs are in no position to fight a war against Israel.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

El-Fatah Lacks Ability

The outcome of the Rabat conference is not likely to do the Arabs much good. The Fatah has not yet shown much military or political ability. More money is not going to buy either.

True, Fatah has done a great deal to raise the morale of Arabs, particularly of Palestinians, and it is more of a nuisance to the Israelis than they admit.

But it has rivals, and apart from its ultimate aim of a binational state it has no tactics for confronting the Israelis politically. This is what Arabs, whether governments or guerrillas, stand badly in need of now.

—*From The Times (London).*

A First Step

The limited degree of confidence established in Helsinki will perhaps permit the Big Two to approach other hotter problems of the day—Berlin, Germany, Europe, Vietnam, the Middle East—in a spirit of detente. But, in the United States as in the U.S.S.R., influential circles—military circles in particular—are not yet won over or favorable to the "Helsinki spirit." This is only a first step.

—*From France Soir (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

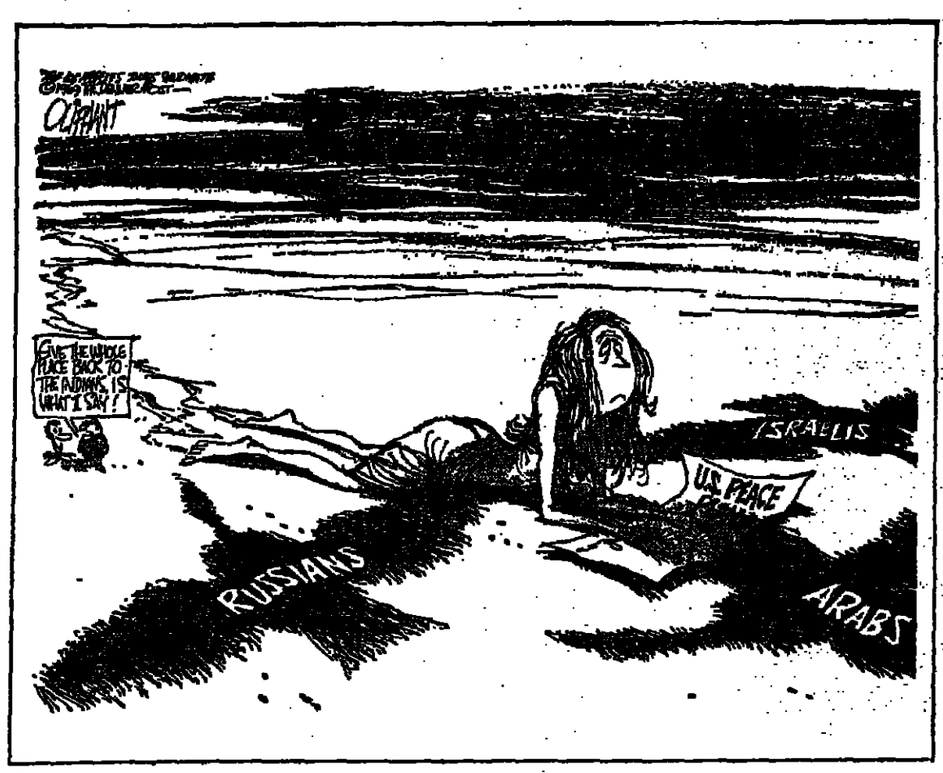
Dec. 27, 1894

PARIS—Nearly all the French papers severely criticize the news from China, published by the *Shanghai Mercury*, which attributes to Japan the intention of imposing upon China, as the first condition of peace, "a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against all European Powers," with the avowed object of excluding them from China, both politically and commercially. If true, this move could be dangerous.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 27, 1919

PARIS—The text of the reply of the Supreme Council of the Allies to the German Note on December 14 has been published in Berlin. As already stated, it is firm but considerate in tone. The Allies remark with satisfaction that the German Government shares their view that the dispositions of the Treaty are applicable as soon as it comes into force, whether ratified or not by the United States Government.



The Old and the Young in the '70s

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—For middle-aged, middle-class parents in America, part of the Christmas holidays is a seminar in which the children and their friends, between parties, explain the facts of modern life to the old folks.

The scene is familiar: We are all going to live together in an increasingly crowded and urbanized world. The '70s, to use the current jargon of the young, will be full of contention, alienation, pollution, depersonalization, political confusion, and racial, regional and international tension.

No thoughtful middle-aged parents would deny the point. One definition of the middle-aged is that they are really in "the middle," often caught between their helpless parents and their rebellious children, and between the economic depression of their 20s and 30s and the affluence of their 50s.

The Urban Struggle

As a result, they are not wholly innocent of the problems, shortcomings, ambiguities and disappointments of life. Some of them even know something about the struggle for privacy, beauty, purpose, and security in the increasingly crowded, competitive, and insecure American cities.

Still, after Christmas dinner, when the seminar is over and the young men and women go off in search of one another and their dreams, one wonders. It snowed in Washington on Christmas afternoon, and the city was quiet and beautiful but a question remained.

Were the young men and women right that the new problems destroyed the old values? Not in middle-aged terms but in their own? The dream of the best of them—for a new philosophy and a new world of peace and justice and equality, and a new personal world of meaning and serenity—would this really be achieved by denying the old values of religious faith and fidelity and austerity in personal love, and by mocking, not only the old hypocrisies, but the old verities?

A Bleak Prospect

These questions are more relevant for the young than for the middle-aged and the old. The young are going to have to live far longer with crowds, cities, inflation, pollution, racial tension and high taxation than any other generation in American history, but unless they can compel the government to solve all these problems, which seems unlikely, they may have to fall back on something that makes private life tolerable.

The more the rising generation has to live in crowded cities the more it complains about "alienation" and "depersonalization," the more it is going to have to depend on the family or what Santayana called "the philosophy of the den." The more it depends on the family, the more it has to rely on trust and fidelity. The more it complains about the failure of governments to solve personal community and national problems, the more it has to rely on something beyond the intelligence of the mind, which is faith.

There is very little here in Washington at the end of the old year and the old decade that appeals to faith. For 60 years in America we have concentrated on techniques and public relations, and we now have an administration and a Congress that are concentrating on precisely these points.

Yet this is what the idealistic and rebellious young in America do not now have. They do very well in their seminars with the old folks so long as they argue that life is full of hypocrisy and social injustice, and even when they try to remove the hypocrisy and injustice by their defiance, but when they argue that the failures of the old justify the personal permissiveness of the young, then the generations fall apart.

For the political problems in Washington today are not wholly new: Vietnam, the cities, welfare, unemployment, the budget, presidential personality, and party contention—all these have been here before. But the problems of life go on, and the '70s may need even more faith, and even more trust, in human relationships than the '60s.

The Missing Ingredients

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON. — Ringing through the rampant materialism of Christmas is one clear note of concern and generosity, sounded by a small group of servicemen stationed at Monterey, Calif. Appalled at the "social crisis" as well as the "feeling of hopelessness about America's ability to deal with its own problems," they have contributed a tithe of their monthly earnings to the Urban Coalition.

With this small beginning, the group writes, "if one-tenth of the people in the country could be persuaded to tithe ten percent of their income after taxes for a period of ten years, then $50 billion could be raised." That may well be so, and no one should spurn either the efficacy of that much money or the spirit that would produce it. Unfortunately, both are only a part of the social dilemma in America.

Another major problem is that we do not know enough about what we are doing, hence about what we ought to be doing, in the social services. This point was graphically made in recent testimony to a Senate labor subcommittee by Joseph A. Califano, who was former President Johnson's right-hand man in domestic affairs.

Two-Year Search

Califano said that it had taken the Johnson administration almost two years merely to find out who were the 7 million people then receiving about $4 billion annually in welfare payments. It was not known until then, for instance, that there were only about 50,000 welfare recipients who were actually employable, despite all the loud political charges about bums and free-loaders. No real study of welfare recipients had ever been made.

Similarly, Califano said, it took almost two years to make the kind of study of housing needs in America that enabled Johnson to state in 1967 that 26 million new housing units would be needed in the next ten years—an estimate the Department of Housing and Urban Development recently confirmed on the basis of additional data.

When Watts blew up in 1965, Califano said, a federal team of about 20 people had to go there just to find out who lived in Watts, and in what conditions.

Yet, he said, if a President asked the Defense Department "how fast and how efficiently can you transport so many troops from A to a variety of countries around the world?" he would get an answer of extreme sophistication, with a wealth of detail on all contingencies, close cost estimates for every possible variation, and calculations of expected political effects.

Action Paralyzed

That kind of information is sadly lacking for domestic problems, and the lack all too often paralyzes action, leads to the wrong action, or prevents the right course being found. The subcommittee chairman, Walter Mondale of Minnesota, concluded that for all the "cold facts" at the government's disposal, it still was not very good at answering "the strategic questions of how we improve American society."

Or, as Califano put it: "The disturbing truth is that the basis of recommendations by an American cabinet officer on whether to begin, eliminate or expand vast social programs more nearly resembles the intuitive judgment of a benevolent tribal chief in remote Africa than the elaborate, sophisticated data with which the Secretary of Defense supports a major new weapons system."

Sen. Mondale is proposing the establishment in the White House of a council of social advisers, and in Congress a joint committee on social affairs—both on the model of important existing bodies devoted to economic matters. Their task would be to develop the social information needed, to speak for social needs in America, to provide for human problems the same background of detailed knowledge we already have on defense and economic questions.

It should be no discouragement to the Monterey servicemen to say that their spirit and dollars, however widely duplicated, will not prevail unless soundly directed. The sense of urgency they feel is the other ingredient generally missing from a mix that might lead to advancement.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Watching the Clock

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG.—While the President's critics at home may consider his U.S. troop withdrawal schedule too slow or his "Vietnamization" program overly optimistic, his strategy is currently worrying the Communists more than anything since American combat forces initially entered Vietnam nearly five years ago.

In theory, Mr. Nixon's strategy seems to be calculated to disengage from Vietnam without sustaining a defeat—a coup, he apparently figures, that would reduce the domestic political pressures on his administration from both the left and the right.

By pulling the American draftees out of the war, the President appears to believe that he can appease the moderate doves who are anxious to end the U.S. commitment in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, by maintaining a substantial contingent of professional U.S. troops there to support an improved South Vietnamese Army, he evidently hopes to prevent a Communist takeover and thereby reassure the hawks who oppose any form of "sell-out."

Thus it is somewhat deceptive to label Nixon's policy a "peace plan," as he himself does. In reality, his approach promises to transform the war into a lengthy conflict between Vietnamese.

Saigon Undismayed

His prospect does not disturb the Saigon government, whose existence depends on the continuation of the war. But the Communists, despite their rhetorical dedication to "protracted resistance," are deeply troubled by the expectation of an interminable conflict.

Their concern has reached almost obsessive proportions in their speeches and newspaper articles and radio broadcasts that flail at the President's "Vietnamization plot" as a "neo-colonialist scheme," contrived to "shed Vietnamese blood instead of American blood."

What bothers them, however, is not so much bloodshed and devastation as the possibility that a more effective, American-backed Saigon army may eventually diminish their chances of gaining even a compromise settlement in the long-range future.

This fear was indirectly illustrated recently when an American visitor to Hanoi asked the Communists to explain their apprehensions about "Vietnamization" in light of their contention that the Saigon regime is a weak, unpopular "clique" on the verge of collapse.

"They seemed to be embarrassed by the question," the American recalled. "They just laughed and declined to answer."

In short, then, the Communists now appear to realize that the clock is no longer turning in their favor. Or as "Resolution Nine," a secret Viet Cong document captured not long ago, put it: "We must highly concentrate our efforts to win a decisive victory within a relatively short time."

The Communists' urgent objectives, therefore, are to accelerate U.S. disengagement while subverting Nixon's "Vietnamization" program.

An Eye on U.S. Front

They apparently hope to achieve the first of these objectives by inflicting heavier American casualties in order to stimulate the clamor in the United States for more rapid troop withdrawals.

At the same time, they are reported to be girding to knock out a big South Vietnamese unit in order to dramatize the weakness of the Saigon forces. This may be the mission of the two North Vietnamese regiments now deployed in the Mekong Delta.

Should they fail to attain these objectives, the Communists have said, they are prepared to phase back to guerrilla tactics, terrorism and political activities.

But even a Communist failure to fulfill their immediate objectives does not necessarily mean that the President's policy is bound to work.

Among other imponderables, it is still doubtful whether South Vietnamese troops can acquire the capability to protect the U.S. air and logistical bases slated to remain for their support.

Nor is there any guarantee that a shift of American troops to enclaves will automatically lower U.S. losses, since Communist rockets are lethal from a distance.

Amid these uncertainties, though, time seems to be on Nixon's side. And he may well succeed in de-escalating the war to an essentially Vietnamese struggle—which is, of course, what it would have been had U.S. involvement been limited five years ago.

Letters

The State of Greece

Since shortly after the illegal seizure of power in Greece by a group of obscure colonels (April 21, 1967), I have read at least half a dozen letters in this column by a certain N.C. Cummins of Athens, all of which laud the colonels' activities and their peculiar brand of democracy, which professes to teach freedom by taking it away. Having read most of these letters while still in Athens, I was unable to answer them (the junta is "sensitive" to criticism). Now that I am safely out of Greece, I feel it my duty to respond to, at least, Mr. Cummins's most recent letter of Dec. 18.

On his calling Greece a "very old, wise and proud nation," he will find no argument with me. It is precisely for this reason that he is also right when he states that Greece is one of the "victors" by way of its exit from the Council of Europe. He is right NOT because other countries will no longer "meddle" in its affairs, but because the people of the "proud nation" of Greece will not allow itself to be suppressed, tortured and ostracized by a clique of mediocre albeit cunning ex-soldiers whose methods and ideology are so antithetical to the aspirations of the country it so ineptly is trying to rule.

Mr. Cummins goes on to say that the other victors in Greece's exit from the council are the Russians because of their "nonbelligerent manner since the revolution [Mr. Cummins's word] of 1967." Is he intimating that his heroes, who saved Greece from a Communist bloodbath (the junta's words), would actually consider buddying with the Russians? The Communists became the victors as of April 21, 1967, the day fascism returned to Greece. Mr. Cummins, who professes to know so much about Greece, should be aware of the fact that the only times in the history of Greece that Communism has had any increase in popularity has been during periods of right-wing authoritarianism.

He has always claimed that post-coup Greece is a happy nation, contented with its leaders. I realize his difficulty in trying to prove this statement, since the Greeks I had contact with during my four years there felt the opposite way. I would like to help Mr. Cummins out of his dilemma by suggesting one sure-fire way to prove his point: elections. You know, those nasty things that would have taken place within the month had there not been a coup d'état, that simple democratic process that ex-Col. Papadopoulos has refused to give a timetable for.

ALLAN WENGER.

Paris.

Protocol

In reference to your article of Dec. 18, 1969, reporting on the advice given by the Foreign Minister of Israel, Abba Eban, to Secretary of State Rogers on how the United States should conduct its foreign policy, I must ask whether Mr. Eban is above, or exempt, from normal diplomatic procedure? Could he not at least have waited until he had left the country in which he was a guest before informing the press of how Mr. Rogers should conduct American policy?

Or could it be simply another instance of Israel's historic practice of going over the heads of American government officials and appealing directly to Americans, particularly those of the Jewish faith, in the hope that in so doing it will further the interests of Israel, irrespective of whether or not it furthers the interests of the United States?

VIRGIL C. GRIFFIN.

Beirut.

Anti-Red Strategy

A recent Herblock cartoon showed America and Russia as negotiators, equally terrified by the MIRV (Multiple Independently-targeted Re-entry Vehicle). This cartoon was misleading. An accurate portrayal of the situation would show the Soviet people, held captive by terror, being used in an effort to terrorize the American people into a belief that effective resistance to Communist aggression is hopeless.

In truth, the interests of the American and Russian people are identical. When they fully realize this, and that the mortal enemy of each of them are the Communist masters who use terror and deception to make each believe the other is its enemy, the Communists are finished. And they know it.

The downfall of Communism in Russia will come about in the same manner as that of the Czarist government — not because of the strength of the opposition, which is difficult to organize under the eyes of the secret police, but because no one will be able to be found who will support it. Even members of the Communist party itself often become such as a means of realizing material advantages, and understand as well, or better, than others the evils of the system.

It is important that America take no action that will dignify or strengthen existing Communist governments. This means there should be no trade, or furnishing of technology or other material benefits, that will enable the Communists to circumvent the results of their own system.

This policy may seem harsh, but unless such aid can be placed directly in the hands of the people—which the Communists will never permit—it will be used by them to strengthen and prolong their grip on their own people, and mount further aggression against the free world.

Such future aggression is inevitable, regardless of hopes for a detente, since the mere existence of a free world offers hope to the captive people, and consequent threat to the Communist empire.

It must also be understood, however, that politicians customarily behave like the one who, during the French Revolution, looking out a window, remarked, "There goes the mob. I must follow them, for I am their leader."

Only when a sufficient number of Americans understand the only successful strategy that can be employed against the Communists will that strategy be implemented.

HOWARD T. ENNIS, Jr.

Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Nixon's Hearsay

The Nixon administration, staffed with lawyers, has been distressingly unlawyerlike in its reports to the public. First, in response to demonstrations against the Vietnam war, lawyer Agnew said that the administration's policy was backed by the "silent majority." Now lawyer Mitchell says that Negro leaders publicly critical of the administration's position on civil rights, "laud" its efforts in private. Yet he singles out only one such leader by name.

On both the Vietnam and civil rights issues, the administration needs public support to operate effectively. But it cannot fabricate a mandate from "evidence" that does not speak for itself. Surely the President does not expect to win support indefinitely by exploiting the credulity of the American public.

R. and M. RICH.

Paris.

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Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 23.50	44.50	85.00
South Africa (air)	R 16.00	30.00	58.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 1890	3640	7070
Sweden (air)	Kr. 103.00	196.00	373.00
Switzerland	S.Fr. 67.50	128.00	235.00
Thailand (air)	$ 32.00	62.50	117.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 16.00	30.50	58.00
Turkey (air)	$ 17.50	33.50	64.00
U.A.R. (air)	$ 23.50	44.50	85.00
U.S.A. (air)	$ 23.50	72.50	132.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$ 17.50	33.50	64.00
Elsewhere Europe (air)	$ 21.50	40.50	64.00

...Guard Changes; ...Not Le Monde

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Probably few readers of Le Monde, the most distinguished French newspaper, view it indifferently. It is not uncommon to find among its most passionate and faithful readers people who long for Sundays, the day it is not printed.

The retirement of Hubert Beuve-Méry, Le Monde's founder and editor, and the celebration of the newspaper's 25th anniversary last week have given Frenchmen a chance to pry into Le Monde's affairs. What they find is remarkable.

Le Monde is an intellectual's newspaper with a leftist orientation. It is owned by its journalists and is financially very healthy. It does not print photographs and only rarely cartoons. It is an outstanding and the most authoritative French newspaper, and is always on any list of the world's best. It is also habit-forming. This has been a week of praise for Le Monde, but there also has been criticism. The newspaper seems to maintain a sort of love-hate relationship with its readers: They can't give it up, for how else could they be well informed? But, as one reader said, "I find myself longing for Sundays because I know I won't have *to read Le Monde.*"



AP.

Hubert Beuve-Méry of Le Monde.

Reader Ambivalence

Typical of Le Monde is that on a page given over this week to what "others" think of it, the comments should begin with one reader trying to explain this ambivalence.

After asserting that if the French press "has attained a particle of honor" it is because of Le Monde, the writer, one Gilles Plazy, gets around to what's really on his mind (the translation is literal):

"Your false objectivity doesn't fool anyone. Instead of seeing things clearly, you constantly float between two waters, slide between dog and wolf, never make up your mind between the pear and the cheese and dare not choose between the goat and the cabbage, constantly half-fig-half-grape, the eternal Buridan's ass who was equally hungry and thirsty and died of both.] We dream of you with new audacity . . . We must also tell you what a monument to boredom is this newspaper. What odious pretention you have to always print the truth . . ."

The writer is hooked, and he knows it. He says later that he is screaming for "air and you don't give us a bit." There is hardly a juicy crime to help him through the daily 32 pages. Rarely a *histoire de concierge* or something equally smutty. Mr. Plazy puts his finger on it: Le Monde's truth can be a bit dull.

The General's Blessings

For a great newspaper, Le Monde is young. Following the newspaper expropriations at the Liberation in 1945, Mr. Beuve-Méry founded it on $400 capital, the assets of the former Le Temps and his desire to give France an independent newspaper. Gen. de Gaulle gave him his personal blessings, beginning a long, sometimes stormy, personal relationship with the man known simply as Beuve.

Beuve's goal from the beginning was that the paper be owned by its employees—"a guarantee against change in ownership," says editor André Fontaine.

It did not take long for Le Monde's style to evolve, a style that seems to shun trends in journalism and stick to magazine-type analyses of events. The scope of the newspaper's depth reporting is probably unequalled in the world, and daily readers are treated to coverage of New Zealand elections, Chilean art, the church in Brazil, the economy of Reunion island, and three-part series on Sardinia.

The formula of rigorous analysis with little nonsense has been successful and Le Monde is approaching 400,000 daily circulation and showed a net profit of $2.5 million last year. The circulation may not compare with France-Soir (more than a million) or Le Parisien Libéré (nearly a million), but for a "monument of boredom" it isn't bad.

Beuve's retirement means curtailment of his sharp, sometimes cruel, comments on French politics that were scrutinized almost as closely as Gen. de Gaulle's speeches themselves. A Le Monde reader could be sure that the day after any major policy announcement by the general, Beuve, writing under his pen name Sirius, would offer his front-page analysis.

He was largely Gaullist in his outlook, though he often disagreed with the general. He supported Gaullist views on monetary matters, the Atlantic alliance and bridges toward the East, but was brutal over Quebec and the May, 1968, revolt.

Following the general's visit to Quebec in 1967, he wrote that this was "a caricature of realpolitik based on nationalist egocentricity, exasperated hostility toward the Anglo-Saxons and the jubilation of an old man who is expert at rousing the crowds." Beuve warned French politicians to be ready to replace "an old leader who has become intolerable."

More recent was "Le Monde's attitude during the May, 1968, revolt. The newspaper was criticized by some for taking the students' side and exciting them with detailed Left Bank coverage and inciting them with its comments. During the worst of the crisis, when Gen. de Gaulle went on television to call blandly for a referendum to end the street battles, Sirius said:

"It appears useless to hope that a 77-year-old man can change his ways . . . Yet again he says that the choice is between 'me or chaos' . . . If it must be chaos, France will still survive . . . but it runs the risk of paying dearly for the obstination of a man incapable of retiring in time."

With Beuve gone, everybody has moved up a notch. Former editor Jacques Fauvet, 55, takes over Beuve's post as director. Mr. Fontaine becomes editor, replacing Mr. Fauvet. His top aides are Bernard Lauzanne, Pierre Drouin and Pierre Viansson-Ponté.

Unlike American newspapers, Le Monde does not maintain a strict division between editors and reporters. Editors are reporters, and vice versa. As former editor, Mr. Fauvet assisted Beuve with editorials. As former foreign editor, Mr. Fontaine was also the chief foreign affairs analyst. Mr. Viansson-Ponté is editor-reporter for French politics, Mr. Drouin for economic affairs and Mr. Lauzanne for general news.

"Every reporter is his own editor," says Mr. Fontaine. "We don't have sub-editors, only editors."

Continental Journalism

Despite the difference in structure between Le Monde and most other French newspapers, it still has remained closer to them in concept than to American newspapers. Continental journalism emphasizes analysis rather than discovery; interpretation rather than investigation. Newspaper crusades, exposés and muckraking are less known here.

Mr. Fontaine denies, however, that Le Monde is less critical than American newspapers. "We are analysts," he says, "but we believe in critical understatement. We believe it can be more effective."

He adds, however, that it is not Le Monde's policy to "criticize the government because it is the government. We are not in the opposition."

The new directors say that they will continue Le Monde in the Beuve spirit, but several changes are planned. The newspaper will soon begin printing in an expanded plant and will have a daily capacity of 48 pages rather than the present 32. The new pages will allow an expansion both in coverage and advertising.

There is also talk of more indexing and summarizing for the reader who simply can't digest all the material. There are no plans to end the ban on photographs—"The readers don't want them," said Mr. Fontaine—but they did start using an occasional political cartoon a few months ago.

For Beuve, it will be retirement to a small office on the fifth floor. He has seen his newspaper triple its income in the past ten years and double its number of pages and circulation. Its prestige continues to rise.

Is Sirius dead? Beuve is evasive. "I don't have any message to deliver, you know." An occasional editorial? No, he says. "I've seen enough printed paper in my life. I don't want to blacken any more."

Japan Going To Polls; Sato Victory Seen

Domestic Issues Are Stressed in Campaign

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP).—Premier Eisaku Sato's pro-American Liberal Democratic party, hammering at domestic issues rather than Okinawa or the U.S.-Japan security treaty, is expected to win comfortably in tomorrow's general election.

The voting is for 486 seats in the dominant House of Representatives of the Diet. The House has been controlled by the conservatives, the Liberal Democrats—except for a few months—since 1945.

The eleventh general election since World War II finds 69,745,367 Japanese over 20 eligible to vote. Roughly half are women.

Okinawa Secondary Issue

Thanks to Mr. Sato's success in getting the United States to promise that Okinawa would be returned to Japan in 1972, the once-hot island issue figured only secondarily in the 20-day campaign, giving ground to the high cost of living, taxes and urban blight.

Newspaper polls indicated that the Liberal Democrats would either maintain their strength or pick up a few seats while the opposition Socialists would suffer a damaging defeat.

In the January, 1967, election the conservatives captured 277 seats and at dissolution earlier this month held 272; the Socialists won 140 and held 134 at dissolution.

The big gainers were expected to be the Buddhist Soka Gakkai's party, the Komeito, and the Communists. The Komeito, it was widely predicted, would replace the Democratic Socialists, a right-wing splinter of the Socialists, in third place.

The Communists, who won five seats in 1967, were expected to get seven to 17 this time.

Mr. Sato dissolved the Diet on the strength of his Okinawa negotiations with President Nixon in November, saying he was giving the electorate a chance to express itself on his performance. The Socialists attacked him with charges that the big U.S. bases will continue in operation.

In contrast to the 1967 campaign, which was enlivened by charges that Mr. Sato's administration was wrapped in the "black mist" of financial scandal, this year's was dull. The widespread use of television was the only new departure.

Prior to the campaign, it was estimated that it would cost a candidate 100 million yen ($278,000) to win. Perhaps recognizing this hard financial fact, outgoing members of the Diet passed with record-breaking speed two bills to increase their monthly pay from 292,380 yen ($806) to 327,380 ($909). That, lumped together with a year-end bonus and the fact that the increase counted retroactively from last June, added up to a pre-campaign take-home pay of 1,192,140 yen ($3,311). Not enough to win an election, of course.

The Liberal Democrats got their financial backing from big business, the Socialists from the huge Sohyo General Confederation of Labor, and the Komeito from its more than ten million faithful.

2 RAF Pilots Safe; Vanished in Effort To Aid Miss Scott

DJAKARTA, Dec. 26 (UPI). — Two missing British Royal Air Force pilots are safe and en route to Darwin, Australia, after spending the night at Kupang, Timor, it was announced here today.

The British air attaché, Comdr. J. F. Chick, said a search for the pilots had been called off.

"Everyone is OK. They are back on the track to Darwin," he said.

RAF Flight Lieutenants Terry Kingsley and Peter Evans, members of the Red Arrows acrobatic team, disappeared in the Indonesian archipelago on Christmas Day while escorting British aviatrix Sheila Scott.

Comdr. Chick said, "The Red Arrows spent the night at Kupang, Timor, and Miss Scott is on the island of Sumbawa."

"There is no aviation fuel on that strip," he added, "and Miss Scott cannot move at present."

The airmen and Miss Scott were taking part in the London-Sydney air race. Miss Scott was stranded at Makassar with radio trouble, and Lts. Kingsley and Evans flew in to escort her to Darwin.

Russians Launch Unmanned Craft Into Earth Orbit

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP). — The Soviet Union announced today the launch yesterday of an apparently unmanned satellite into earth orbit. The space vehicle contains equipment designed by three Warsaw Pact allies.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, announced that the spacecraft, Intercosmos-2, carried scientific instruments made in East Germany and other equipment designed in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The announcement mentioned only the equipment and said nothing immediately about whether the spacecraft was manned. The name, however, placed it in the Cosmos series which has always involved unmanned vehicles.

160 Die in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India, Dec. 26.—One hundred and sixty deaths from influenza were reported today from different parts of Kashmir.

...BC Listeners ...hoose Wilson as ...an of Decade

...NDON, Dec. 26 (AP).—Brit...adio listeners voted Prime Min... Harold Wilson Man of the ...de and included four Ameri... in the list of the ten most ...rtant men of the '60s.

...e poll of more than 30,000 list... was announced today by the ...sh Broadcasting Corp.

... Wilson got 1,051 votes. Op...ion Conservative MP Enoch ...ll, best known for his sug...on that colored immigrants be ... to return home, was second ...449 votes. The others:

...John F. Kennedy, the late ...rican President.

...Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

...The late Pope John XXIII.

...Dr. Martin Luther King jr., ...sinated American civil-rights ...r.

...Prince Philip, husband of ...n Elizabeth II.

...Dr. Billy Graham, the Ameri... evangelist.

...American astronaut Neil Arm...g, the first man on the moon.

...Former French President ...les de Gaulle.

...anzania Probes ...ipeline Blast

...R ES SALAAM, Tanzania, ...26 (UPI).—Saboteurs dynamit... $38.8-million pipeline, halting ...flow of oil between Tanzania ...Zambia, oil officials said today. ...e officials said that a team ...investigators was on the way ...Dar es Salaam to investigate ...blast at a pumping station ...Tunga, 260 miles from the ...bian border, yesterday morning.

A New Chemical Treatment Aids Children With Leukemia

BETHESDA, Md., Dec. 26 (AP).—Freshly analyzed worldwide evidence suggests that a relatively new form of chemical treatment may allow appreciable numbers of children stricken by leukemia to enjoy a normal life expectancy.

This was reported by Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod of the National Cancer Institute. In an interview, he warned against over-enthusiasm, but he said children started on the new drug treatment today have perhaps one chance in four of a normal lifetime survival.

Surveying other recent progress against leukemia, Dr. Zubrod said most patients under treatment at major medical centers may now be expected to live at least three years, compared with almost certain death within four months only two decades ago.

In addition, he said, the developments suggest new concepts for possibly attacking the truly major cancer killers, such as breast, lung and colon-rectum malignancies.

Among the new concepts is a daring one—an admitted long-shot not yet tested even on animals and possibly too dangerous for human trials.

The technique would involve intentionally speeding up the growth of breast cancers, and other slow-growing solid tumors, to make them more vulnerable to anti-cancer drugs.

These drugs are presently largely limited to attacking fast-growing non-solid cancers such as leukemia —a blood-cancer affecting the body generally.

As for the more immediate prospects of appreciably increasing the number of seemingly "cured" leukemia patients—until now limited to only about 150 patients throughout the world—Dr. Zubrod said the latest evidence gathered from leukemia fighters in various parts of the world appears to add up to this:

● At least one in ten children, among those placed on the novel multiple-drug "shotgun" treatment five years ago, may have "a normal life expectancy despite the disease" —that is, at least the equivalent of cure even though some leukemia cells may remain within their bodies.

● Children started on treatment today, and possibly those started during the past year or so, will have a much better chance of such normal lifetime survival, possibly at least a one-in-four chance.

A New Supportive Treatment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP).—A Pakistani neurosurgeon has invented a new supportive treatment against leukemia that has been called most daring but also promising.

The treatment, developed by Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya, on the staff of the U.S. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Strokes, has been used on only a few patients so far.

Stern of Big Tanker Adrift in High Gale

OSLO, Dec. 26 (AP).—The stern section of a 220,000-ton tanker was adrift today in a strong gale in the Norwegian Sea after three towlines broke yesterday. The section is 412 feet long, 120 feet high and 105 feet wide.

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THE ART MARKET

Paintings for Connoisseurs With Moderate Means

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The sale of 19th-century and modern masters to be conducted Monday at the Hôtel Drouot by Bernard Oger, assisted by experts M.A. Pacitti and P. Maréchaux, typifies current trends.

The sale will include nearly all the *petits-maitres* (as the French call lesser masters with a pleasing manner and no genius) whose work is being sought because of a touch of post-Impressionism and pre, para or post-Fauvism. None of them has yet become very "commercial," to use the dealer's phrase. But the interesting thing is that the *petits-maitres* now have a well-established market.

There is the inevitable portrait (a pastel about 20 by 25 inches) signed by Pierre Carrier-Belleuse, the sentimental artist who painted dreamy and misty portraits at the time when the Impressionists were creating their style. Claude-Emile Schuffenecker (1851-1934), the fellow-traveler of Impressionism and a close friend of Monet, Renoir and others (Proust liked him) has another pastel, "Young Woman Walking" (about 18 by 14 inches) with a monogram at the bottom. Suzanne Valadon (1867-1938) is represented by an amusing "Cat" in oils (about 26 by 14 inches), dated 1919. Still more interesting are a number of representative paintings by recently promoted artists.

Maxime Maufra, who worked in the wake of Impressionism and died a year before Renoir, is the author of a "Village by the Riverside" (about 25 by 32 inches). This painter was in the $5,000 bracket in the spring of 1967, when "Le Quai de la Râpée," painted in 1910, was sold at Sotheby's in London. His works now belong in the $20,000 range, as witness the sale of "Sortie d'un Transport, Le Havre," sold at Sotheby's on April 30, 1969. The difference becomes even more significant if one takes into account the dull colors and composition of the latter painting as opposed to the subtle palette of the less expensive 1967 picture.



"Bowling," by Gen-Paul.

The Skyrocketing Prices

Maximilien Luce (1858-1914) is represented by "Horses on a Farm," a canvas about 20 by 25 inches. The prices, for his work also started skyrocketing two years ago.

Even more recent is the promotion of Gen-Paul. The prices for his works are rising steadily. His "Bowling" (about 25 by 32 inches) has a touch of Vlaminck and a little something that reminds me of Raoul Dufy's Fauvist period. At a recent sale, held at Drouot by Philippe Rheims, some of Gen-Paul's oils went for good prices, but were still quite reasonable—around $5,000 to $6,000.

The sale of a work by Pierre Laprade (1875-1932) may reveal just how much buyers are now prepared to pay for this other post-Impressionist.

By no stretch of imagination can any of these pictures be called "masterpieces." They are middle-of-the-road, decent specimens of the second flowering of Impressionism and present a very coherent ensemble, designed to appeal to private connoisseurs with moderate means. It is significant that such a sale would hardly have been thought worthy of an illustrated catalogue, say two years ago.

* * *

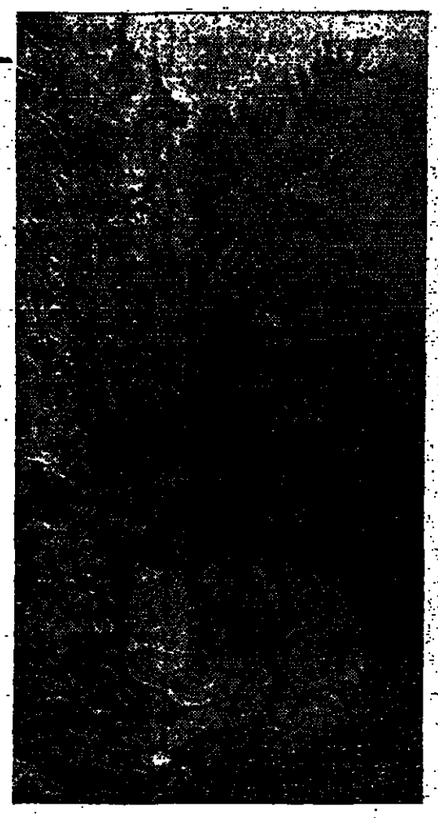
Any spectacular and sudden rise in a given category of objets d'art inevitably leaves a trail of minor mishaps. And there can be dangerous pitfalls for beginners in a field such as the Impressionist bronzes, a category of art that has undergone a most impressive promotion. What happened a few weeks ago in London aptly illustrates the point.

Included in Sotheby's sale (Dec. 9) of 19th and 20th-century sculpture were 19 bronzes, stated to be by Rodin. Just at the moment when everyone thought these were going to be sold, Peter Wilson, chairman of Sotheby's, who was personally conducting the sale, made an announcement explaining that "some of the bronzes had been doubted." Sotheby's had therefore taken the expert advice of the French founder Georges Rudier and had decided to withdraw certain lots. Others, Peter Wilson went on, were going to be sold. Sotheby's was prepared, if the buyer should feel unhappy about them, to have them sent to Paris, at the firm's expense, for comparison with Rodin's own originals.

Now, in order to understand what is meant by "non original bronzes" when talking of Rodin's work, a footnote is in order. Broadly speaking, Rodin's "originals" fall into two categories. The first one consists of bronzes that were cast in Rodin's time by several founders, but mostly by Eugène Rudier. These casts bear the name of the firm: Alexis Rudier. Some are numbered and some are not. These are Rodin's originals.

The second category of originals includes bronzes that have been made in recent years and are still being cast after the original plasters, now the property of the Musée Rodin in Paris. The museum is the legitimate heir to the artist's "moral rights," and owner of the plasters. Thus it is entitled to produce these bronzes.

The museum policy is to issue a limited number of casts: usually 12 for small-size plasters and six for large-size ones. Every sample is numbered accordingly: "3/12," meaning Number 3 in a series of 12. Once a given model has been cast by the museum, the series is closed forever. The profits of the sales benefit museum activities. These "new bronzes" are also considered originals, since the plasters used for making them have been molded by Rodin himself.



"Cat," by Suzanne Valadon.

As no private individual has access to the original plasters, kept in the museum, "fakes" can only be made from casts which, in turn, have been made after the existing originals, cast in bronze either in the 19th century or later. This process means that the fakes are necessarily slightly different in size and can thus be identified by the knowledgeable layman. Georges Rudier himself is even more infallible since he casts all the "new originals." It is easy for him to tell the originals (his own work) from the "faked" bronzes.

And this is what happened at Sotheby's. After the London market had been buzzing for weeks with rumors that some respected professional dealers did not like the look of the Rodins that were to be sold, Mr. Rudier was called in. Incidentally, a large-size Rodin bronze original belongs in the $30,000 to $40,000 category.

Those interested in such bronzes should know about the three Paris shops where they are most likely to find good samples: Huguette Beres, 25 Quai Voltaire; Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts; and Jean de Ruaz, 31 Avenue de Friedland.

Ballet in Russia

Bolshoi's New 'Swan Lak Provokes a Stir in Mosc

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The Bolshoi Ballet last night presented the long-awaited new version of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake." The first-night audience loved it but the new production already is provoking a stir among Moscow's intellectuals.

Soviet creative artists were allowed to sit through final dress rehearsals before last night's formal opening, and for the past few days there have been arguments over whether Yuri Grigorovich's version lives up to its expectations.

Mr. Grigorovich, the chief ballet master of the Bolshoi, has been working on the new "Swan Lake" production for more than a year. He had indicated to friends a desire to invigorate the dancing and restore "Swan Lake" closer to the original classic version developed by several noted Russian choreographers at the turn of the century.

'Happy Ending' Maintained

Friends of Mr. Grigorovich said he had been forced to maintain the "happy ending" added to the ballet in 1937, during the Stalinist days, but was given permission for radical alteration in the dancing and music.

The result as seen last night was a much livelier "Swan Lake" than seen in Moscow in many years but has the same optimistic ending that has led many Russians and foreign critics to find fault with the Bolshoi "Swan Lake."

The performance was attended by many foreign tourists who are in Moscow for the start of a special "Russian winter" arts festival.

Maya Plisetskaya, prima ballerina of the Bolshoi, had been expected to dance the role of Odetta in the opening, leg injury gave the star to Natalya Bessmertnov is popular with young fans and who is expe replace Miss Plisetskaya top Soviet woman dance Bessmertnova is the Mr. Grigorovich.

Close to Original

Musically, the new ver close to Tchaikovsky's score written in 1877. Ad al music added later to l let was eliminated b Grigorovich. The new keeps the classic scene lake in act one, which garded as a leading exa classic ballet, and alte national dances of act that they are danced in let manner and not dances, as in the Bolshoi version.

The most significant tion appeared to be M gorovich's elevation of of the "Evil Genius" to dancing part. In the p "Evil Genius" wanders with bulky wings attach

But Boris Akimov, "Evil Genius," vaults aro stage as he does in Mr. G vich's successful "Spa and is more than a ma Prince Siegfried, playe night by Nikolai Fade who has been a Bolshoi out for years.

In the original "Swan the "Evil Genius" has pu ta and others under making them swans. Th can be broken only by and Prince Siegfried p prove his love. But in tacular dance scene he over by Odilia, the daug the "Evil Spirit," thereby ing his vow of loyalty to

Miss Bessmertnova, as practice, danced both th of Odetta and Odilia.

In the original final prince tries to show h loves Odetta, but in storm both drown.

The Soviet version of the prince in an actual to-hand combat with th force, stripping him of wings and killing him, freeing the women fro spells.

In Mr. Grigorovich's there is no fighting. Th Genius" merely is crus the spiritual force of the love for Odetta.

Around th Paris Galler

DUFUY, Galerie Sonnab Rue Mazarine, to Jan.

Beneath airtight plasti under sharply defined p of red light, a plaster-fi rests on the "drumhead loudspeaker. Somebody a stethoscope to your he the hugely amplified bea the dust shooting upwa an eruption of a mi volcano. Briefly fasc Meanwhile a long 8-mm projects an unflinching vi sidewalk in Central Par the wall. Title: Heartbea and Central Park.

* * *

RAZA, Galerie Lara Vi Rue de Seine, to Jan.

The abstractions of painter Raza are warm-c restfully balanced but not Broad areas of color s drift toward equilibrium by an occasional clus Sanskrit letters.

* * *

CARNEIRO, Galerie Kat noff, 13 Quai de Co Jan. 7.

Oils, watercolors and di by Portuguese Carlos Ca Gently-colored landscapes and others) and in sometimes in the Monet scale. Good craft. Fo who favor the pleasant a obtrusive.

* * *

DELPORTE, Galerie Ra Cazanave, 12 Rue de to Jan. 17.

Fragments of glossy ripped from the color p magazines are the raw m of these finely harn abstract collages. The of the photographic mat used in a way that quit gives the illusion of bru

* * *

Many galleries prefer have a regular exhibitio the Christmas period they show off their st the year-end buyer. T the case, for instance, wi

Galerie L. Durand, 1 Mazarine, to Jan. 31: by artists in their (pop, abstraction and might be called the sc higher graffiti) Reuter Poll, Dufo, Maglione, et

Galerie Michel Conti Rue de Seine, to Ja Works by such cel abstract artists as Fautr Staël and Wols, togethe Dubuffet and Picasso.

Galerie Cuard, 12 Rue Callot, to Jan. 15: Smal works by Olivier (abstractions), Vancel (ed bronze sculptures) sac (sandy textured tures), etc.

—MICHAEL GIB

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EMILY GENAUER

The Arts in 1969: Some Backward Glances, Reflections and Speculations

IRE. — The tempo of t of New York may yond bearing between he New Year, but in t the arts, everything n. There is time to to remember, even to moment at a vagrant

ll be the effect, for of the ruling by the Court of Appeals that enheim Museum no ns Brancusi's superb ad, "A Muse," in its hibition of the artist's e court held that ale piece was willed to m by the man who t, it actually belongs dow, from whom he ted when he died, be- was the one who had t a Parke-Bernet auc- 955, for $7,000; today at $60,000).

re all kinds of legal ns here. But one im- nd predictable effect siderable upsurge in dance at art and an- tion rooms as well as eries. The involuntary tion of New York's male population is improve as, eager to on the scene as they cks for their wives' men begin to frequent art emporia.

rtant Watershed

heater season didn't holiday hiatus to send slump. But in spite of entations about fewer than ever and even prospects, and all the complaints, mostly on TV panels, about critics who have no value because they can't fill a house, this season may turn out to be an important watershed in theatrical history.

Never has more printed space been devoted to more productions that fewer people could see even if they wanted to. Grotowski's Polish Laboratory Theater (to whose presentations of "Apocalypse Cum Figuris" only 40 persons are admitted) has critics, even those starting their pieces with inventories of their doubts, ending by singing hosannahs.

Paul Sill Story Theater at the Yale Repertory Theater and the Richard Schechner Performance Group production of "Macbeth" have also stirred heated and provocative discussion of new and experimental theatrical ideas. This simply *had* to be a season for marking time. Change is waiting in the wings. "If it be not now, yet it will come," says Hamlet. "The readiness is all."

The readiness is almost here, as Broadway producers begin to see critics as purveyors of new ideas that can no longer be ignored.

Easy 'Isms'

The isms are easy. Rembrandt, whose genius nobody ever tags with a stylistic label, is the artist who is perhaps hardest to write about. His etchings, hanging in a remarkable exhibition at the Morgan Library marking the 300th anniversary of his death are, says the catalogue, "not susceptible to analysis by either printmaker or connoisseur."

Such analysis would have to bring in a discussion of "states" (the state of an etching is each stage in the successive reworking by an artist of the copper plate, to strengthen or alter his design, characterization, light and shadow, or whatever), and "impressions" (impressions are the different prints pulled from the plate in its various states; they vary with the kind of paper used and the amount of ink and wear on the plate).



A Rembrandt self-portrait.

So forget analysis. Just enjoy a fascinating exhibition which admittedly demands, but will deeply reward, time and concentration. It offers, for instance, the very rare chance to look at a wall hung with ten versions of a single Rembrandt etching, like "The Three Crosses." One has the eerie experience of seeming to stand beside him and watch his responses being translated into image. This is impossible to get contemplating an oil or drawing. For instance, in one version figures in the crowd are bathed in shadow to emphasize Christ. In another the light is shifted so they seem restless and moving. In a third the lines of the cross are strengthened to make for greater compositional stability.

$300 Million Project

Studying the recently published plans for a $200 million, two-square-block structure designed as a United Nations Center in mid-Manhattan by the architects Kevin Roche-John Dinkeloo and Associates, I was reminded of something Daniel Moynihan, counselor to the President, wrote in a recent article he called "The Soulless City":

"It sometimes happens that a work of art appearing at a particular moment in time somehow simultaneously epitomizes and reveals the essential truths of the time."

He was talking about the building of the Ford Foundation, on East 42d Street, designed by the same architects. Brilliantly and sardonically he compared it to a cathedral (the pool in the garden, like a baptismal font; the vast windows climbing toward heaven; the "monstrance-like golden-brown glow" of light), but also to the building of a great plant, where managers in their aeries can keep an eye on workers in their standardized, interchangeable office settings. The implication is, of course, that here is the perfect setting for veneration of the automobile which made the Foundation but, more than any other single factor, also wrecked the 20th-century American city.

But what Moynihan said about buildings epitomizing and revealing the truths of a time applies even more pointedly to the new United Nations project, a massive hotel, office and business complex planned to occupy the tract bounded by 43d and 45th Streets and First and Second Avenues.

The complex will consist of four 40-story towers sheathed in glittering reflecting glass. It is the reflections in these surfaces, says the project announcement, which will relate the buildings to the surrounding neighborhood.

Nonsense. It is that reflecting glass which, more than anything, will make the buildings epitomize and reveal some unhappy truths. Occupants will be able to look out through it, although outsiders will not be able to see in. More important, it will be a sheath symbolically sealing the UN personnel into impotence within a cake of ice, holding them aloof from the physical reality of the outside world, just as the UN has seemed up to now to be impotently sealed off in its deliberations and deeds.

There are other grounds for valid objection to the project, having to do with necessity, land use, density, and design, too. But it's the icy overall concept which leaves me shivering.

Can It Be Art?

Make a life cast of a seated man's legs from the thighs down. Place on top of it the model of a real birdcage. Drape the whole thing in a voluminous cloak, also cast from a real one. Can the result, as we see it in the René Margritte one-man show at the Iolas Gallery (15 E. 55th St.), be a work of art?

Yes, because it was conceived by Magritte, the extremely gifted Belgian surrealist who died in 1967. Because even if he didn't live to see the pieces cast in bronze, he had worked out relationships of volume and space in greatest detail in his own earlier paintings. But mostly because Magritte had so powerful a personality that it expresses itself more in his choices and juxtapositions of objects than in their actual shaping.

There is, for instance, a grimly powerful and imaginative bronze depicting the roots of a tree, growing out over the ax which cut it down. It is as if the claws of a dying animal were clutching with hatred the arm of the hunter who killed it. The shapes were cast from real objects; the metaphor was in the artist's mind. The result is a work of art.

ART IN LONDON

Tate Takes Look at 'Elizabethan Image'

ax Wykes-Joyce

N, Dec. 26.—The Tate ry has mounted, under "The Elizabethan n exhibition of paint- ngland from 1540 to h is one of the most t ever to have been his country.

it is best to begin by hat is the usual image gland of Elizabeth Tu- at opulence, certainly, e queen and her cour-

e evidence is here, in ait of Queen Elizabeth cholas Hilliard, where is bestrewn with pearls. ere is the opulence of ower's portrait of Lei- lys, Countess of Lei- She was a remarkable lived to be 95, and at f 92 "could yett walke the morninge." She ccession, Walter Deve- rl of Essex; Robert arl of Leicester (there ait drawing of him by n Zuccarro and a suit mor in the exhibition), Christopher Blount.

ore evidence of the of this epoch comes "Redlynch Long Gal- a series of seven life- raits of ladies, thought been painted by Wil- rkin to celebrate the of Elizabeth Cecil to Howard, 1st Earl of . In truth, the series dates from 1614, that is to say, from the time of King James I.



A portrait of Sir Philip Sidney by an unknown artist, from the collection of the Marquess of Bath.

The Family Web

These are the 17th-century equivalent of the "society" photograph, and dramatically illustrate the kinds of relationships that even now, 400 years later, are the pleasure of English family house parties and the despair and confusion of all outsiders.

For example, the first of the septet is the mother of the bride, Elizabeth Drury, daughter of Sir William Drury of Hawsted, and wife of William Cecil, 2d Earl of Exeter. The next two are the younger sisters of the bride: Diana Cecil, who later married Henry de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and her twin, Anne Cecil, who later married Henry Gray, Earl of Stanford.

Then come the cousins, Dorothy St. John, Lady Cary, and Elizabeth Howard, who later married William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle. And then the sisters-in-law, Lady Isabella Cope, who, just after her portrait was made, married Henry Rich, Baron Kensington and Earl Holland, and Catherine Knyvett, who married first Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and secondly, Robert, younger brother of Henry Rich, and 2d Baron. Not long after Catherine Knyvett was portrayed by William Larkin "she had smallpox, which spoiled that good face of hers, which had brought to others such misery and to herself greatness which ended with much unhappiness."

The Melancholy

This last quotation emphasizes another aspect of Elizabethan and Jacobean life normally little taken into account—its misery and its melancholy. In this exhibition is the most marvelous anonymous portrait of the poet John Donne, in the guise of the lover, who must always be a melancholic:

"Let me pour forth
My tears before thy face,
whilst I stay here,
For thy face coins them,
and thy stamp they bear,
And by this mintage
they are something worth..."

For all that, the general impression of the Elizabethan image is a sanguine and optimistic one. Consider the portrait, for example, by John Bettes the Elder of a "Man in a Black Cap." This is a man of the age of Henry VIII, a man of great intelligence, keen wisdom and farsightedness. It is too readily forgotten, in the light of Henry's many spouses, that this Tudor king was the greatest patron of the arts of his time. And his daughter Elizabeth continued the tradition during her reign.

The essence of the cultivated Elizabethan was epitomized in the life and gallant death of Sir Philip Sidney, an anonymous portrait of whom, borrowed from the collection of the Marquess of Bath, is one of the greatest of Elizabethan images in this great show.

"The Elizabethan Image," Tate Gallery, Millbank SW 1, London. To Feb. 5, 1970.

ound the London Galleries—

N, Dec. 26.—The New promises many ex- ws, to be led off with sand Years of Art in t the Royal Academy, Year's Day. And spill- into 1970 are a num- portant exhibitions.

among these latter s is "European Mas- Marlborough Fine Art, nd Street, and Marlbo- w London, 17/18 Old et. The exhibition in- re than seventy mas- many of which would public museum proud. tance: there is a large anvas by Balla, signed d 1913; a Cézanne, s passed around Eu- n collection to collec- ing with each remove me; an especially fine de Staël, "Pavé Gris."

* * *

African influences are the recent oils of Prinsep at the Gallery Modern Art, 44 Duke t. James's. A British w living and working ark, Prinsep initially s a sculptor, and began landscape painting 934. During World War II he was in charge of camouflage training in Africa, and met and exchanged ideas with the Benin, Ife and Kumasi in particular.

His current work is what one may conveniently call abstractions from landscape, especially of Italy, Greece and the Mediterranean, interpreted in African shapes and colors. And strange as this synthesis sounds in description, the resulting canvases are highly exciting.

* * *

At the B. H. Corner Gallery in Paternoster Square, facing St. Paul's Cathedral, a most remarkable exhibition of work under the name of Bertisme is to be seen. These are oils painted by Berthe Hess in a manner of her own invention. At close quarters, each canvas looks as though it had been covered with ply upon ply of painted wool, into which had been woven minute flocks of color. Stand back, however, and the subject, the "Quai des Célestins," say, or a *gardian* in the Camargue, emerges radiant in an atmosphere one can well nigh breathe.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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38½	21¾	Abacus .49f	49	23¾	24¼	23¼	24	+ ½
78½	64⅛	AbbiLab 1.10	16	76½	76⅞	75¾	7 ½	
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	5	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½+	⅛
30⅝	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	8	23½	23⅛	23	23	—1
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	13	38½	38½	38¼	38½+	⅛
20¾	12½	AdamE 1.61g	18	15	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	⅜
22⅝	14⅛	Ad Millis .20	17	14	14⅛	13¾	14	
85	59	Address 1.40	35	62	62½	61⅞	62⅛+	⅜
22⅛	13⅛	Admiral	46	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
45¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	91	38⅝	38⅝	38	38¾+	½
41¼	33	AetnaLif pf 2	6	39½	40	39½	40	— ¼
32½	12½	Aguirre Co	10	14	14⅜	13¾	14⅜+	⅜
46⅝	31⅝	Air Prod .20b	10	37⅝	37¾	37½	37⅝—	⅛
34⅛	16	AirRed 1.15g	168	16⅝	17	16¾	16⅞+	⅜
18⅝	6⅛	IJ Industries	107	6⅝	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	4	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	¼
38½	32⅞	AlberioC .28	13	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼—	½
32⅝	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	24	25¼	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	
29¼	19½	AlcoStand .26	56	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
30¼	20½	Alexndrs .30d	120	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅛—	
28⅝	11	Alleg Cp .20a	35	13	13¼	13	13¼	
114	48½	Alleg 6pf .60	1	49	49	49	49	—1¾
62⅛	35⅝	AllegLud 2.40	7	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅜
66	43	AllegLud pf 3	10	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼+	½
25⅝	19⅝	Alleg Pw 1.32	110	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37¾	23⅝	AlliedCh 1.20	275	24½	25⅛	24¼	24⅝+	⅜
39⅞	25	AlldMnt .40b	16	37½	37½	37¼	37½—	¼
35¾	24	AlliedMill .75	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼+	⅛
51⅝	25⅛	Allied Pd .68	93	31	32⅜	30¾	32⅜+2	
100	59	Alliedpd pf 3	1	64	64	64	64	+4
41⅞	27	AlliedStr 1.40	15	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅜
21	12⅛	AlliedSup .60	44	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
32⅞	20¾	Ills Chalm	55	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	¼
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .40g	9	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	
84	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80	59	68½	68¾	68¼	68⅝+	¼
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	39	17⅞	18	17¼	17⅞—	⅜
37⅝	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20	14	21	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
61⅜	27½	Am Hess .15g	101	29⅝	30½	29¾	30¼+	¾
126	63½	AmeH pf3.50	39	64⅞	66⅞	64⅝	66⅞+1¾	
48½	25	AAirFiltr .80	122	48⅝	50½	48⅞	50	+1½
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	147	30¼	31	29⅞	30¼+1	
32¾	11½	A Baker .75p	42	13½	13⅞	13¼	13½+	¼
32½	19⅝	AmBk Note 1	6	23½	24¼	23½	24¼+	¾
41⅝	32⅝	Am Brands 2	15	35⅝	35½	35¼	35½+	¼
76½	45½	AmBdcst 1.60	17	54	54⅝	54	54¼+	¼
39¼	36½	Am Bdcst wi	1	36	36	36	36	— ½
58½	37½	Am Can 2.20	33	40¼	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅜
30⅝	24	ACan pf 1.75	19	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
21¼	10⅛	Am Cem .60	18	10¾	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
43	26¾	A Chain 1.60	8	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅜
37⅝	21	ACrySug 1.40	5	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]	21½+	¼
33½	24⅝	AmCyan 1.25	120	25⅝	26	25⅛	25⅞+	
30½	24⅝	ADistTel .40g	23	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅞
19½	8⅝	ADualVt .12g	15	9⅝	9½	9¼	9¼	
14⅝	12	ADual pf.84a	12	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40¼	28	AmElPw 1.64	103	29½	30	29½	29⅝+	⅛
32¼	25¾	Am Enka 1a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
50½	⅛	Am Exp Ind	84	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
80⅞	60	AExInd pfA6	z80	60½	60½	60	60	
27⅞	19⅛	AGenIns .50	156	22¾	23	22⅝	23	
38	30¼	AGnIn pf1.80	5	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼—	⅜
25¾	12	AmHoist .70	28	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
68¾	52⅛	A Home 1.40	60	68⅛	68⅞	68⅛	68⅞+	¾
45⅞K		Am Hosp .24	54	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44	+ ⅝
26½	14¼	AmInvst 1.10	18	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	½
27½	17¼	AmMFdy .90	80	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾—	¼
34⅝	28	AMetClx 1.40	37	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34¼—	⅛
87	78¾	AMetClx pf 4	3	87	87	87	87	
14	8	Am Motors	202	9	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
43⅞	30½	AmNatGas 2	54	31½	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	53	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
89¼	44	AResDv .10h	39	84⅝	85½	84	84	— ⅜
32¼	21¼	Am Seat 1	13	21¼	21¾	21	21¼+	¼
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	17	18¼	18⅜	18	18⅛—	
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	222	31	31¼	31	31¼+	¼
69⅞	26	AmSoAfr .70	60	29½	29⅞	28¾	29⅞+1	
		AmSAfr fn.70	2	29¾	29¾	29	29	
47	30½	Am Std 1	43	34⅛	34¼	34	34⅛+	⅛
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75	2	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞+	⅛
34⅞	23¼	Am Sterli .48	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28¾+	½
32⅞	22⅝	A Sugar 1.60	40	23	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
77	8¾	AmSug pf .68	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	87	—1
58⅛	48½	Am T&T 2.60	436	49⅞	50	49¾	49⅞+	¼
14¾	9⅝	AmWWks .56	13	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
26⅝	18¾	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼+	¼
27⅞	18⅝	Am Zinc	3	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
32⅞	20⅛	Ametek .60a	7	21¼	21⅛	21	21¼	
62⅝	43⅛	Amfacinc .80	21	47	47⅝	46¾	47⅛+	⅛
55¼	21⅛	AMK Cp .30	254	27⅝	29	27⅝	29	+1½
59	32⅝	AMP Inc .48	16	55¾	55¾	55⅛	55¼—	¾
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp	54	45¼	46½	45¼	46	+1
53⅝	32	Amsted 2.40	23	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅜
27½	11	Amtel .32	23	12⅛	12⅞	12½	12½	
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90	200	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
49	36	AnchHock .80	11	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞+	⅞
38⅝	17⅜	ApacheCp .25	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.42f	23	35¼	35½	35⅛	35¼+	¼
58½	31	Aqua Chem	120	57⅛	60	57⅛	59⅝+1⅞	
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	3	115½	115½	115½	115½	
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	1	56	56	56	56	+ ½
27¾	19⅞	ArizPSvc 1.08	93	22	22½	22	22½+	⅜
40⅞	17	Arlans DS .20	30	17¼	18⅛	17½	17¾—	½
33⅝	25⅝	ArmcoSt 1.60	49	28⅞	29¼	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	6	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
76¼	52¼	Armr pf 4.75	6	53	53⅝	52½	52¾—	⅝
41¾	31⅝	ArmstCk .80	55	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¾+	¼
56⅝	33½	ArmRub 1.60	8	36½	36½	36	36½—	⅛
30½	18⅛	Aro Corp .90	1	18½	18½	18½	18½—	¼
43⅝	20	Arvin Ind 1	24	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼+	¼
55	22⅝	Ashld Oil 1.20	213	25⅝	27⅝	25¼	26¾+1½	
16⅝	9	Assd Brew	31	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
53	42	Assd DG 1.20	13	43¼	43¼	42½	42⅞+	⅛
29⅞	21⅜	AtlCtyEl 1.34	61	22	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
135⅝	72⅛	Atl Richfld 2	232	84½	86¼	85⅛	85⅜+	⅞
63⅞	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z400	52¼	52¼	51⅛	51⅛—1	
229	123¼	Atl Rich pf 3	2	143½	143½	143½	143½	
85⅞	50⅛	AtlRch pf2.80	39	57⅛	58½	57⅛	58½+1	
31⅛	19¼	Atlas Chem 1	15	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Atlas Corp	215	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞	
26⅞	17¼	AtlasCp pf 1k	z400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28⅝	10⅞	ATO Inc .08a	125	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas	12	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
21⅛	10½	Automtn Ind	208	11½	12½	11¼	12½+1	
49⅞	22½	Avco Cp 1.20	143	23	23⅞	23	23⅞+	⅜
99	50	Avco pf3.20	11	51⅝	52¾	51⅝	52¾+	¾
40	30⅞	Avery Pd .20	18	37	37	38½	38½—	¾
36½	10⅛	Avnet Inc .40	236	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅞
176¼	58	Avnet pf2.50	1	60	60	60	60	
175	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	58	174¾	175	174¾	175	+ ⅜
17	11¼	Aztec Oil Gs	127	12	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ½

B

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
40½	20⅛	Babck W 1.36	133	27¼	28¾	27¼	27½+	¼
25½	17	BakrOilT .65	37	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅞
37	29⅛	BaltGE 1.70	15	30⅞	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
75	59½	BaIG pfB4.50	z380	59½	60	59½	59½	
50⅛	14⅝	BangPunt .60	55	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
57½	24⅝	BangP pf 2	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅝+	¼
48½	45⅝	Bank of NY 2	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	⅜
71⅞	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	32	65½	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝+	⅛
87⅞	44	BarbOil 2.36f	26	44¼	45½	44¼	45½+1½	
59	43	Bard CR .25	2	55	55	55	55	
22⅞	13½	Basic Inc .80	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
53¼	38	Basic pf 2.50	z150	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36¾—1¼	
17⅞	7⅝	Bates Mfg	10	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼+	⅛
15⅞	12⅜	Bates Mf pf 1	10	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ¼
28⅝	18¾	Bath Ind	30	23	23	23	23	
68⅝	47½	BathIn pf2.50	2	55¾	56	55¾	56	+1
81⅝	51	BauschLb .80	4	73¼	73⅛	73	73½+	⅜
32¼	26⅜	BaxtrLab .10	107	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
21	9⅝	BayukCig .50	12	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
48⅝	33½	Bearings 1	4	47	47	47	47	
41⅞	32¼	Beat Fds 1	21	38	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
63⅝	43⅞	Beckman .50	74	46¼	47½	46¼	47½+1⅛	
61⅞	41½	Bect Dick .30	45	55⅜	56	55½	56	+ ⅛
41½	16⅞	BeechAir .75b	103	17⅞	18	16⅞	18	+ ⅛
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	41	28	28⅛	27½	28⅛+	⅜
31¼	18¼	BeldngH .60b	3	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
80	50¼	Bell How .60	21	51½	52	51¼	51¼	
17	8⅝	Bell Intercon	183	9⅝	11⅛	9⅝	11⅝+1⅝	
38⅝	20¼	Bemis Co 1	13	24⅛	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
49⅞	32	Bendix 1.60	38	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅝
80	51½	Bendix pf 3	1	53	53	53	53	+ ¾
57½	38	BenefFin 1.60	19	46⅝	47⅜	46¾	47⅜+	⅜
87¼	69	BenfIF pf4.30	4	71½	71½	70¾	70¾—	¼
38½	29	BenF 5pf2.50	z350	29¾	30	29¼	30	
29⅞	10⅝	Benguet	982	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞+	¾
		Benguet fn	51	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	
44½	14⅝	BerkPho .77f	32	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+1⅛	
27⅝	5½	Bermec Corp	162	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
38⅝	25⅝	Beth Stl 1.80	246	26	27	26	26⅜+	½
50½	32¼	Big Three .60	53	44½	44½	44⅛	44½+	½
75⅝	53⅞	BlackDk 1.20	4	71¾	72	71¼	72	+ ¾
28¼	17⅛	BlairJohn .48	15	22	22⅝	22	22⅛	
34⅝	21⅜	Bliss Laug 1	7	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
60⅞	52⅛	Block HR .24	31	57⅛	58	57½	57⅞+	¾
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.50	3	49½	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜+	⅜
22⅝	14⅞	Bobbie Brks	10	17½	17⅞	17	17	— ⅞
61⅛	27¼	Boeing 1.20	198	29⅝	29¾	29	29½+	½
80¼	57½	BoisCas .25b	77	73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	
34¼	20	Bond Istrs 1	5	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
34	19	BrokMlh 1.28	7	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼—	½
35⅞	21⅞	Borden 1.20	51	24	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+1	⅛
36¼	22½	BorgWar 1.25	14	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞—	¼
27½	13⅞	Bormans .80	113	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅝
46½	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.08	24	33⅝	34	33¾	34	+1
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	19	24½	25	24¼	24⅞+	⅛
22½	10	BraniffAir .50	180	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10½+	⅛
57¼	46¼	BriggSt 2.40a	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜+	¼
74⅝	54	Brist My 1.20	80	73¼	74	73⅛	73⅞+	⅞
46¼	39¼	BristMy pf 2	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	½
33⅞	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞+	¼
18⅝	8⅝	Brown Co	24	8⅝	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
22⅞	13	Brown Co pf	18	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25	14⅛	Bwn Sharp 1	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅜
57¾	28⅛	BwnShoe 1.50	11	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	½
25⅞	15	Brunswk .12g	64	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
30½	17¼	BucyEr 1.20	14	19⅝	20	19¾	19¾+	¼
33⅞	15¼	Budd Co .80	27	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅜
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	4	16½	16½	16½	16½	
47⅝	30¾	BuffFrg 1.10	148	49¼	51⅞	48½	50⅞+3¼	
41	31½	Bulova W .60	22	36⅛	36½	35⅞	35⅞—	⅜
17⅝	9½	Bunk Ramo	250	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
53¼	30½	BunkR pf1.50	16	41⅝	44⅝	41⅝	44	+2
46⅝	31¼	Burl Ind 1.40	33	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33½	
36½	21¼	Burndy .70	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
167½	120⅜	Burrghs .60	70	160½	162½	160¼	162½+1½	
35⅛	18¾	BshUnv 1.62f	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛

C

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
38⅝	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	51	29¾	30½	29¾	30⅛+	⅛
13⅞	7½	Cal Finanl	49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	¼
38⅝	19½	CallahM .73f	27	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
40⅝	14½	CampRL .45a	36	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	+ ½
36¼	28⅝	CampSp 1.10	21	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅛	
13¼	7⅜	CdBrew .40a	43	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	
93½	60	Cdn Pac 3.20	22	71¾	73¼	71	73¼+1¼	
		CdPac fn3.20	2	67	67	67	67	
35½	21⅝	CanalRd 1.10	4	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼+	¼
37⅝	26	Cap C Bdcst	24	34	34	33	33	—1⅛
56½	40⅝	Carbrun 1.40	1	46½	46½	46½	46½+	¼
33½	12½	Carlisle .60	45	13⅞	14⅝	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
81	63	Caro C&Oh 5	y100	64	64	64	64	+1¼
40¾	29⅛	CaroPLt 1.46	9	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞	
44	25½	CarpTch 1.60	10	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅞
43¼	33	CarrierCp .60	65	38	38⅝	38	38½+	⅝
35½	29½	CarrGn 2.36d	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
34	16⅞	CarterW .40a	43	29⅝	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛—	⅝
22⅛	11	Case JI	1	11½	11½	11½	11½	
40⅛	24½	CastleCke .60	17	31	31	30¼	30¼+	¼
54⅞	37⅞	CaterTr 1.20	108	41½	42⅝	41⅛	42	+ ⅜
19⅝	6⅞	CCI Corp	119	7	7½	7	7½+	½
56½	22	CCI Cp pf1.25	20	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
34¾	20⅛	Ceco Corp .90	2	21½	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅜
72¾	56⅝	CelaneseCp 2	35	58⅞	59⅝	58⅞	59½+	⅝
69½	53	Celan pfA4.50	5	53¼	54	53¼	53⅞+	⅛
64½	32	Cenco Ins .30	33	45½	46	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
30	17½	CentFdy .40d	2	14	14	14	14	— ¼
30⅝	21⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	5	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
27⅝	19¼	Cen IllLt 1.32	21	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
77	57	C IllLt pf4.50	z510	57½	58½	57½	58½+1½	
25	16⅝	CenIllPS 1.12	35	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	12	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅜
21⅛	16⅛	CenMPw 1.16	15	16⅝	16½	16¼	16⅝+	¼
45½	34⅝	Cent SW 1.80	19	47	41¼	41	41	
30½	21	Cent Soya .80	8	29	29¼	29	29⅛	
29⅞	16½	CenTelU .88b	87	18¼	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛+	⅞
52⅞	22⅜	Cerro 1.60b	142	24⅝	25	24¼	24⅞+	⅝
36½	19⅛	Certi-feed .80	25	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20½+	¼
30¼	21⅛	CessnaA .80b	16	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅞+	⅛
29¼	18¾	CFI Stl .80a	2	20	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn Inc	95	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20	21	28⅝	28½	28	28	— ½
60	42⅜	CharterNY 2	24	46½	47¼	46	47¼+	⅜
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	56	51	52¼	51	52⅛+	⅞
36	17⅝	Checker Mot	6	18¾	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
49⅞	23⅛	Chemetrn 1b	53	23⅜	24¼	23¾	24⅛+1	
68⅝	51	ChemNY 2.60	26	58⅝	59	58¼	59	+ ⅞
18¼	9¾	Chemwy .20b	50	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
48⅞	30½	Ches Va 1.60	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
75¼	49	Ches Ohio 4	71	49¼	49½	49	49½+	⅛
54½	37	Chesebroug 1	28	50¼	51	50¼	51	+1
18½	10⅝	ChicEast Ill	4	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	¼
58¼	15¼	ChMStPP ct	53	15⅝	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛+	¾
77½	37½	CMSP pf ct 5	8	38	38	37¼	37⅝—	⅛
33⅝	23	Chi Music 1	2	23⅛	25⅛	23⅛	25⅛+1	
33⅞	18⅝	ChRIP ct UP	2	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅜
30	17	ChRIP ctNW	14	18	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
21⅞	9¼	ChockFull .60	42	10¼	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
24¼	9½	ChrisCft .05d	49	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
44¼	22⅝	Chromall .44	22	28½	29⅝	28¼	29⅝+1½	
57⅞	31⅞	Chrysler 2	273	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
32	22⅜	Cinn GE 1.50	37	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	
77½	65	CinGE pf4.75	z40	65	65	65	65	
69¾	51⅜	Cin GE pf 4	z80	53¼	54	53¼	54	— ½
65¾	44	Cin Mill 1.40	4	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45½+	⅜
52⅝	34⅝	CinSuTel 2.40	8	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅝
48¼	31¼	CITFin 1.80	20	35	35½	35	35¼+	¼
80	39⅝	Cities Svc 2	148	41⅛	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜+	⅞
36⅛	21⅝	City Inv .30b	x480	26	27⅛	26	27⅛+1⅞	
58⅝	38	CityInv pf B2	x75	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛+1⅛	
73⅞	49	CityIn pf1.31	x1	55⅝	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞+1	
24½	9½	City Strs .40	33	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
40¾	30	ClarkEq 1.40	9	33¼	33½	33⅛	33½+	¼
65¼	24⅞	Clark Oil .40	33	31⅝	33	31⅝	33	+1¾
60¼	36	ClevCliff 1.60	11	40¾	41¾	40¾	41⅜+	⅞
43	30	ClevElIll 2.04	23	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	
56½	44	Clev Pit 3.50	z20	45	45	45	45	
27⅞	16¼	Clorox 1g	294	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝—	¼
36¼	23¾	CluettPea .90	15	29	29	28½	28½—	½
28¾	19	CNA Finl .50	55	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
39⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	80	27	27½	26½	27½+	¾
46⅝	32½	Coast St Gas	9	45¼	45½	45¼	45½+	⅜
50½	37¾	CstSGs pf1.19	3	46¼	47	46¼	47	+1¾
87	65	CocaCol 1.32	11	79¼	80	79¼	80	+1
38½	27¼	CocaBtlg 1.20	8	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
52⅝	40	Colg Pal 1.30	21	45⅝	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	
61½	49⅞	Colg P pf3.50	z20	50	50	50	50	
30½	20	Collins Alk 1	14	24	24⅛	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
69⅞	33	CollinRad .80	33	34½	35	34¼	35	+ ½
64⅞	33⅛	Colnist 1.60	56	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅜
66¼	23⅛	Colt Ind 1g	126	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜+	⅜
99¼	49	Colt In pf4.25	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼—	
41	22	Colt In pf1.60	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
59½	41⅝	CBS 1.40b	22	46½	47¼	46½	47	+ ½
35⅝	25	CBS pf 1	5	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
31⅝	24¾	ColuGas 1.60	33	25½	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
42	24	Colu Pict .60	24	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27½+	¼
45½	28½	ColSoOh 1.76	23	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30	+ ¼
79	53¾	CombEn 2.40	26	79	80	79	80	+1¼
45	33¼	CmbE pf1.70	2	38	38	38	38	+1
30½	16½	ComlSolv .40	44	24	24	23	23	+ ¼
50⅝	36	ComwEd 2.20	42	36⅝	36¾	36½	36½—	⅛
31¾	23⅛	CmwE pf1.42	5	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
29⅛	17	Comw Oil .60	x120	18	18⅜	18	18⅛+	⅛
34¾	19½	Comput Sci	219	32¼	32½	31⅞	32⅜+	⅝
60⅞	41⅝	Comsat	19	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅞+	⅝
24⅝	13¼	Cone Mills 1	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
59⅝	27	ConracCp .60	16	31½	32	31½	31¾+	½
35½	25	Con Edis 1.80	220	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25½—	⅛
104¼	77¾	ConEdis pf 6	6	78	79	78	79	+ ¾
78⅝	60⅛	ConEdis pf 5	7	61⅝	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛+	½
48½	37	ConFood 1.10	43	40⅝	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
43⅞	24	ConFreight 1	1	27½	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
27	9¼	Con Leasing	69	10¼	10½	10	10½+	⅜
33	23¾	ConNatG 1.76	78	24¾	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.90	41	32	32¾	31⅞	32¾+	⅞
74¼	58	ConPw pf4.50	z520	59	59	58	58	— ⅝
65	55⅝	ConPw pf4.16	z70	55⅝	55½	55¼	55½+	¼
24¼	12	ContAirL .50	120	13⅛	13¼	13	13⅛	
78¼	62	Conf Can 2.20	32	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	
21⅞	8½	Cont Cop .30g	68	10⅞	11⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
61¾	36½	Cont Cp 2	19	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼+1	
66	43½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞+	⅛
56½	45	Ct Cp pfB2.50	3	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	
80¾	29½	Cont Mtg 1.44	4	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40½+	⅜
40⅛	24⅛	Cont Oil 1.50	242	26	26¼	25¼	26¼+	⅜
87	34½	Cont Oil pf 2	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾+	¼
27¼	19⅝	Cont Tel .72	104	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
159¼	110	Control Data	134	116¾	118½	116¼	118½+2½	
69½	55	CnDat pf4.50	z270	54	54¾	54	54¾—	¼
41½	32¼	Conwod 1.80a	1	32	32	32	32	— ¼
45⅝	27⅝	Cook Unit .50	5	40¼	40¼	40	40¼—	¼
49½	22¾	Cooperin 1.40	8	29⅝	29¾	29	29	— ⅜
28¼	15¼	Cooper TR 1	9	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼—	¼
29	16⅝	CoopT pf1.25	2	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅝
51⅞	33⅝	Copeland 1.20	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
73	39	CoppRge .50b	84	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	62¼—1¼	
28	16½	CopwlStl 1.20	10	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅛
37¼	20	CorinthB .30g	65	31½	32	31¼	31¾	
300	237½	CorGW 2.50a	5	254¼	254½	254¼	254¼—	½
33⅝	21	Coronetin .22	15	27¾	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Cowles .20	10	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
59	37	Cox Bdcst .60	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞+	⅜
42⅞	30¼	CPC Intl 1.70	x90	31	31½	30⅞	31½+	⅝
59½	39⅛	Crane 1.60b	8	39½	39¾	39½	39½—	⅜
19	16⅞	Creditfi Fin 1	3	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
26⅞	13½	CrompKn .80	13	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14¼+	⅛
34	20½	CrouseHind 1	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
40¼	23⅝	CrowCol 1.07f	22	27	27¼	26¾	27¼	
18⅞	15	Crown Cork	119	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
41¾	33¼	CrwnZell 1.60	23	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	
75½	55¾	Crn Z pf4.20	z410	58	58	56⅛	56⅛—	⅝
28	13⅝	CTS Corp .40	39	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	¼
26	11⅞	Cudahy Co	51	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
27⅝	16⅛	Cudhy pf1.25	2	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	Culligan .28	86	20	22⅝	20	22	+2¼
45½	33⅞	Cummin .80b	2	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝+	⅝
40⅝	27⅛	CunnDrug .70	5	28	28	27¾	27¾—	½
26¼	17	Curtiss Wrt 1	53	17¼	17⅜	17	17¼+	⅜
39⅞	26½	Curt Wr A 2	5	27½	27⅝	27½	27½+	¾
43⅞	31½	Cutler H 1.20	23	31¾	31¾	31	31½—	⅜
52¼	29¾	Cyclops 1.90	3	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
61⅜	43¾	CyprusM 1.40	2	56¾	56⅞	56¾	56⅞+	⅜

D

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
27⅝	11¾	Dan River 1g	62	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
29	21	Dana Cp 1.25	11	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
54⅜	37⅝	Dart Ind .30b	45	48⅝	48⅞	48½	48⅝	
57½	43	Dart Ind pf 2	1	50½	50½	50½	50½—	½
27¼	23½	DaycoCp 1.14	8	27	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
113⅛	83½	Dayco pf4.25	z20	87¾	89	87¾	89	+3
46	34⅝	DaytnHud .50	12	35¾	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞+	⅜
37¼	23½	DaytnPL 1.60	43	24¼	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅜
56⅞	34⅝	Deere Co 2	74	42	42⅝	42	42½+	⅜
26⅝	18¼	DelmarP 1.12	20	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
35⅞	25	Del Mnte 1.10	33	27	27	26¾	26¾—	⅝
40⅛	26¼	DeltaAir .40	181	31	31⅞	31	31¼+1	
25⅝	9⅞	Deltec Int	47	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
54⅞	20¼	Denn Mfg .60	89	23	24⅝	23	24	+ ⅝
43⅝	17⅜	DennyRst .04	98	21⅛	22⅞	21⅛	22⅞+1⅛	
58	38	Dnisply 1.20e	3	48	48⅛	48	48⅛+	⅛
28½	15½	DenRGr 1.10	7	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
76	50¾	Dereco pf A	2	51½	51½	51½	51½	
74¼	50	Dereco pf B	15	50⅛	50⅛	50¼	50⅛+	⅛
42½	27¼	DeSotoInc .90	x33	28¾	30⅜	28½	30	+1½
29⅝	20¼	DetEdis 1.40	71	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼+	¼
104⅞	77	Det Ed pf5.50	8	78	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
25¼	10½	DetSteel .30p	58	11	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
35	24	Dexter .24	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	
20⅝	9⅝	DialFinan .50	12	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	
59⅝	39⅝	DiamIntl 1.80	x18	40½	40¾	40½	40½+	⅜
35⅞	18¼	DiaSham 1.40	117	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
45½	25	DiaSh pf C2	8	27¼	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
23⅞	15	DiaS pf DI.20	58	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
31⅝	22	Dictaphon .48	33	23½	23¾	23	23¼—	¼
67	42¼	Diebold .48b	5	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝+	⅝
26	18¼	DiGiorgio .60	10	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅜
35⅜	21⅜	Dillinshm .40	23	26⅛	26½	25½	25½—	⅜
20½	15⅜	DillonCo .56b	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½
48¼	14⅞	DinerClub .50	17	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
133	69⅞	Disney .30b	72	123	127	123	126½+3¾	
50⅞	13½	DiversInd .36	98	16⅝	17⅛	16½	16⅝—	¼
31½	27	DivrMtg .36g	36	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30½—	¼
54	43¼	DrPepper .90	17	47	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	
89	42¾	DomeMin .80	21	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞	45	
15¼	12	DomFd 1.19g	6	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
25⅝	24¼	Donnelley .44	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
37¼	24	Doric Cp .32	12	26¼	26½	26	26	
25⅝	10	Dorr Oliver	67	11⅜	13⅛	11¾	13	+1⅝
45¾	33¼	Dover Cp .70	12	41½	42½	41½	42½+1	
80⅝	64½	DowChm 2.60	74	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68⅝—	¼
50	27½	DravoCp 1.40	5	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼+	½
43⅞	23	DressInd 1.40	51	24¾	25⅞	24¾	25⅞+1	
49	30	Dressr pf2.20	29	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31¼+	⅝
44¼	25½	Dressr pf B2	34	27	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	⅜
47⅞	25	DreyfusCp 1b	16	31	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
43½	27¼	DukePw 1.40	28	28½	29	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
107¼	100⅝	DukeP pf6.75	4	101	101	100½	100½+	½
60	43⅞	DunBrd 1.10a	17	58	58	57½	57½—	½
50⅝	15¾	Duplan Cp	24	23	23⅞	23	23½+	⅛
165½	101¼	duPont 5.25g	76	107¾	107¾	106⅛	106¼—1½	
78⅛	61¼	duPont pf4.50	7	63⅛	63½	63	63	— ½
62	50½	duPont pf3.50	1	51¼	51¼	51⅛	51¼—	¼
31½	22¼	Duq Lt 1.66	48	23⅜	23¾	23¼	23½+	¼
35	25	Dq 4.10pf2.05	z310	26½	26⅝	26	26	+1
33⅞	25⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2	z500	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼+	⅝
27	14½	Dymoind .47f	18	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝	
28½	9⅝	Dyna Am .40	144	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10¼+	½

E

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
33¼	23¼	EaglePch .80	9	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	¼
28⅛	17	Easco Cp .90	4	21½	21½	21¼	21¼—	½
32¼	14⅝	East Air .37p	244	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
44	21¾	East GF .82f	92	26	26	25⅞	26	
30¾	18⅛	East Util 1.40	5	19⅛	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
79⅞	68⅝	EasKodak 1a	119	78⅞	79½	78⅞	79½+1¼	
46⅞	32¾	EatonYa 1.40	71	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
45¼	33½	Eaton pf1.19	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
27⅞	16⅞	EchlinMf .72	6	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25¾—	¼
36⅝	22⅛	Eckerd J .20	22	33¼	34¼	33¼	33⅝+	⅜
51	24¾	EdisonBros 1	5	24⅞	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
50⅞	20⅛	EG&G .10	145	22¼	23¼	21⅝	23⅛+1⅛	
8⅞	5	ElMusic .18g	50	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	
25¼	10	Elect Assoc	99	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	
43⅝	38	ElMemMg n	51	39⅛	39⅞	39⅝	39¾+	⅝
29½	17¼	ElMMag pf 1	3	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ¼
20¼	7⅛	ElginNat Ind	161	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7½+	¼
26	17	ElPasoNG 1	132	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	
45½	24	Eltra Cp 1.20	8	27⅝	27⅞	27	27	— ⅝
61⅞	45	Emer Elec 1	31	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	
66	44¼	EmeryAir .90	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞+	⅛
50⅝	33⅞	Emhart 1.20b	4	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾—	¼
33⅝	25½	EmpDist 1.76	7	26¾	26¾	26½	26½—	¼
46	19⅛	EndJohn .12p	5	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
64½	43½	EndJohn pf 4	z50	44¼	44¼	43½	43½—1½	
34¼	18⅞	EnglhMin .40	218	25¼	25⅝	24¾	25½+	⅜
19	18¼	EnnisBusF	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾—	⅛
39⅝	30¼	EqutGas 2.20	8	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝+	⅝
34⅝	21⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	16	22⅝	22½	22¼	22½+	½
31⅛	18⅝	Esquire .30	16	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	
46⅞	31⅛	EssexInt 1.20	14	34⅞	34½	33¾	33¾—	¼
47	40	Essex pf2.84	1	45	45	45	45	— ½
36¼	22¾	Ethyl Cp .84	67	24⅝	25¾	24½	25¾+1½	
53⅞	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40	15	36	36¾	36	36¾+	¾
27⅝	15	Eurofnd 1.30g	16	17⅞	18¼	17¾	17⅞+	¼
		Eurtd fn1.30g	4	17½	17½	17½	17½	
62	38	EvansP .60b	5	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41⅜—	½
29½	12⅛	Eversharp	47	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	
37⅝	22½	ExCellO 1.25	40	24⅛	24½	23⅞	24½+	⅝

F

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
38¾	26¾	Faberge .40	17	32	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
48¼	33⅝	Factor A .58	14	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
102⅛	57¼	FairchC .50	63	91	91⅞	90¼	91⅞+	⅝
24¼	10⅞	Fair Hill .15g	144	13⅝	13½	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
27¼	16	Fairmont 1	14	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	½
28½	17¾	Fairmnt pf 1	5	19½	19½	19½	19½+	¼
17⅝	9⅝	Falstaff .40	56	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
28⅛	16½	Fam Fin 1.30	31	17	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33⅞	12	Fansteel Inc	20	12½	13¼	12½	13¼+	¾
24	11⅞	Far West Fin	23	12¾	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
87¼	38½	FarahMf .80b	12	53	53	52⅝	53	+ ¼
41¼	19½	FAS Int 1.87f	16	23¾	24	23¾	23¾+	⅛
33½	22¼	Fedders .40	74	32⅞	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
37½	23⅝	FedMog 1.80	23	25¼	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
29½	13⅛	FedPac Elec	17	14⅝	14¾	14½	14¾—	⅛
35	20⅛	FedPapBd 1	6	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅝
23¾	20⅝	F Pap pf1.15	z90	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
41½	22⅛	FedSignS .60	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜—	⅛
40½	31	FedDeptStr 1	30	36⅛	36⅞	36½	36⅝—	⅝
19⅝	8¾	Fed Mtg Inv	3	9	9	9	9	
28½	19¼	Ferro Cp .70	1	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
43¼	21½	Fibrebrd .70	41	22⅝	22⅞	22½	22⅝+	⅛
43	22¼	FieldctM 1.40	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
54⅝	31⅝	Filtrol 2	13	32	33⅛	32	33⅛+1⅝	
37½	15½	Fin. Federals	22	16⅛	17	16⅝	16⅝	
66⅛	46⅝	Firestne 1.60	40	49⅝	50¼	49½	50¼+	½
50⅝	32⅝	Fst Chrt 2.29f	42	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	37⅛+	⅛
82⅞	58	FstNCity 2.40	96	64¼	65½	64⅝	65¼+1	
40¼	31¾	FstNatStr 1g	6	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼+	¼
35⅞	26⅝	Fischbch .80	6	30⅜	31	30⅛	30¾+	¾
25⅜	14½	Fistr Fd .05d	26	17⅛	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
27	13⅝	FisherSci .16	43	15	15¼	14¾	15⅛+	½
23⅝	12	Fleming .50	7	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
37½	22	Flintkote 1	37	23⅞	25	23⅞	24⅞+	⅛
92	76	Flint pfA4.50	z50	77	77½	77	77½+1½	
43⅛	34½	Flint pfB2.25	5	36	36	35	36	+ ¼
46⅝	20⅛	Fla E Coast	17	30⅞	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞+	⅜
22¼	16⅛	Fla Gas .50	15	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
52⅝	42	Fla Pow 1.60	15	50	50	49⅝	49⅝—	¼
76¼	62	FlaPowLt 2	36	68	69	68	68¼+	⅝
31½	18⅛	Fla Steel 1	15	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
58⅝	24	FluorCp 2.03f	32	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ¼
79½	42½	Fluor pf B 3	1	44	44	44	44	— ½
33¼	15⅝	Fly Tiger .10	57	24⅛	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
38¼	21⅝	FMC Cp .85	62	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
57⅞	35⅝	FMC pf2.25	3	38	38	37½	37½—	¼
27⅛	18⅞	FoodFair .90	9	20	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
15⅝	10⅝	Foote CB .80	7	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
38	11½	Foote Min	8	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅜
38	22	Foote pf2.20	9	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
54	40	FordMot 2.40	185	42	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛+	⅛
36¼	24⅝	ForMcKs .80	26	28	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
57½	40	FMcK pf1.80	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅜
27⅞	15¾	Fost Whl .60a	40	16⅞	17½	16¾	17	+ ¼
21	13⅞	Fost Wh pf 1	5	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
45⅞	27	Foxboro .60	41	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34½+	⅜
35	18⅛	Frank Str .48	4	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	
46⅛	20	FreepSul 1.80	257	20¼	21	20¼	21	+ ½
48⅛	32½	FruehCp 1.70	x68	43⅛	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛—	⅛
47	27⅝	Fuqua In .67f	92	28¼	29	28½	29	

G

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
67¼	41	GAC Cp 1.50	56	57⅞	61	57⅞	61	+3⅛
31⅝	15	GAF Corp .40	205	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾+	¼
41	21⅝	GAF pf1.20	5	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼+	¼
36⅝	19⅛	Gam Sko 1.30	23	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	¼
38½	23	GamS pf1.75	7	23¾	24¼	23¾	24⅛+	⅜
36⅝	21	GamS pf1.60	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
29⅝	24⅝	Gannett .48	11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅜
11	5⅝	Gar Wood	19	6	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	⅛
38⅝	27⅝	GardDen 1.30	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Gemini Cap	6	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
12⅝	9⅞	Geminin .56a	15	10¼	10¼	10	10	+ ¼
33½	25¼	GnAlnv 2.36g	3	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
80¼	34½	GAmOil .60b	65	38	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝—	¼
48¼	31⅛	GATran 1.60	39	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33⅜—	⅛
60⅛	43⅝	GATrn pf2.50	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
17¼	12⅝	Gen Banc .56	8	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13	
36⅞	16	Gen Cable 1g	29	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
32⅝	18½	Gen Cig 1.20	6	19	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
40½	23⅝	GnDevel .74f	51	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅞
49½	23	GenDynam 1	45	26⅛	27⅝	26⅛	27⅛+	⅞
98¼	74⅛	Gen Elec 2.60	149	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	77⅞+	¾
21½	11	Gn Firpf .34g	15	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
86¼	71½	Gen Fds 2.60	17	80½	81½	80⅞	81¼+	⅛
47½	11⅛	Gen Host	84	13¾	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
43¼	26	Gen Inst .54f	45	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅞+	⅝
39¼	30	Gen Mills .88	28	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅜+	⅛
65½	54	GMills pf1.75	1	59	59	59	59	+3½
83⅝	65½	GenMot 4.30g	242	68⅝	69	68½	68⅝—	¼
87¼	68	G Mot 5pf 5	34	70	70¼	69⅛	69⅞—	¼
65½	51⅛	G Mot pf3.75	6	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52½+	¼
25	16⅝	GenPCem .80	11	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
33⅝	22⅝	GPubUt 1.60	73	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Gen Refract	29	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10½	
59	38½	Gen Sig 1.20	16	47	47	45⅞	47	+ ⅛
32⅝	12½	GenStlInd .80	28	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	
40⅞	29	G Tel El 1.52	189	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
20½	16	GTelF pf1.25	z100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21½	16¾	GTel pfB1.30	z500	17¼	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
53	21½	GenTime .80	18	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29¼+	¾
34⅝	17⅛	Gen Tire 1b	50	18	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
55	26⅛	Genesco 1.60	12	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
13½	11⅛	Genstar .70g	4	11½	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
55⅞	36½	Ga Pac .80b	35	51¾	52	51½	52	+ ¼
54⅞	40	GaPac pf1.40	2	52½	52⅝	52¼	52¼+	¼
39	26⅝	Gerber 1.10	7	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
89½	45¼	GettyOil .38g	58	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
21¼	8⅛	Giant PC .60	50	8½	9	8½	9	+ ½
40½	22⅝	Gibralt Fin	19	22⅜	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
31	13¼	Gidd Lew .80	17	14¼	15¼	14⅛	15	
58⅝	40¾	Gillette 1.40	74	49¾	51¾	49¾	51¾+1⅝	
46½	36⅛	Gimbel Br 1	21	40	40⅞	40	40	— ¼
20	7⅛	Glen Alden	357	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
137¼	53	GlenAld pf 3	1	58	58	58	58	+2
48⅝	17¼	Global Marin	54	18⅞	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
25⅝	14⅛	GlobeUn .80	11	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
66	28½	Goodrich 1.72	248	30¼	32	30	31⅝+1⅜	
34	25⅝	Goodyear .85	191	28⅞	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	⅝
39⅝	23½	GordJlyA .24	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
57¾	35	Gouldinc 1.40	4	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
49⅞	25⅛	GraceCo 1.50	83	27	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
41	27½	Granby 1.20a	1	29	29	29	29	— ¼
29¼	21	GrandUn .80	25	23⅜	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅞
25⅛	11¼	GraniteC Stl	139	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼+	⅝
32½	15½	Granitev 1.40	21	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅝+	⅜
59	39⅛	GrantW 1.40	9	45⅛	45¼	45	45	— ¼
62½	53	Grant pf 3.75	z20	52¼	52¼	52	52	—1½
51½	22½	GrayDrg 1.28	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
35⅝	25¼	Gt A&P 1.30	53	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	¼
17⅞	11⅞	GtNorIr 1.35g	14	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
72	49⅞	GtNoPap 1.60	5	52	52⅛	52	52	— ⅛
20¼	14⅛	GtNorP pf.40	1	14½	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
63½	39¼	Gt Nor Ry 3	53	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛+	⅜
31¼	19⅞	Gt West Finl	61	20⅝	20⅝	20	20¼	
58¾	31½	GtWnUnit .90	106	33¼	34⅛	33⅛	34⅜+3⅞	
26⅝	20⅛	GWUn pf1.88	5	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼+1	
21¼	13¼	GfWashIn .50	11	14⅝	15	14½	15	+ ½
37⅝	25⅝	GreenGnt .96	7	28	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
36	17	GreenSh 1.20	14	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	½
25½	16	Greyhound 1	97	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
35	27¼	Grolier .90	2	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
48⅞	24⅝	GrummCp 1	19	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
38¼	31⅝	GfLfHold .40	15	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
118⅝	62½	GfMOh 2.80a	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	
49	27¾	Gulf Oil 1.50	500	31	31⅝	30¾	31¼+	¼
28⅝	8¾	Gulf Resrces	116	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅜
46½	13	GulfRes pf.20	5	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
36¾	16⅛	GlfRes pf1.30	7	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅞+	⅝
27⅛	19	GulfStaUt .96	18	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
81	60	GulfSU pf5.08	z10	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼+	¼
79½	62	Gulf SU pf 5	z40	63⅝	63⅝	63½	64	+2
70⅛	56	GulfSU pf4.40	z20	56½	56½	56½	56½	
50¼	17½	GulfWin .40a	384	18⅛	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛+	⅝
161¼	58	GulfW pf1.75	2	64	64	64	64	+3
203¾	78	GulfW pf3.50	2	81	82	81	82	+2½
84	45	GulfW pf3.87	4	47	47⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
77¼	59	GulfW pf5.75	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅝
38½	15⅞	Gulton Ind	80	16¾	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛

H

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
49	34⅝	HackWat 2.20	8	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	Hall Prt 1.60	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
60½	41⅞	Halliburt 1.65	50	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
21⅝	10⅛	HamWat .56f	78	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
38½	23¾	Hamm Pap 1	7	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½—	⅛
23	14	Hammnd .70	29	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	
43⅝	29	Handlmn .60	18	42½	42½	42	42½	
44¼	14⅛	HanesCp .90	19	15	15	14⅞	15	
44⅞	33¼	HannaM 1.30	9	40	40	40	40	
76	51	Harcourt 1	52	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60	+ ⅝
80¼	64¼	Harris Int 1	7	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅝+	⅛
27½	18⅛	Hersco Cp 1	x23	19⅛	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
39⅝	29½	HartSMrx .80	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
39½	21	Harv Al 1.20	18	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
21¼	8	Hat Corp .40	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8¼+	⅛
37½	25⅛	Hewll El 1.32	17	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
29¼	15	Hayes Alb 1	12	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	Hazeltine	27	15⅛	15⅝	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
37½	17¼	HeclaMng .70	11	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
39	28⅝	Heinz HJ .92	79	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	⅛
23¼	9⅞	Helene Curt	18	10¾	10¾	10½	10½—	⅛
27	16⅛	Heli Coil .80	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
24⅝	15¼	Heller Int .40	68	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Helme Pds 1	4	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
29	14½	HelmrhP .20	26	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅛	Hemisph Cap	25	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
10¾	6¼	Hemilnc .68g	17	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
53⅞	30¼	Hercln 1.20g	25	31	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ⅜
31½	20⅝	HershFd 1.10	11	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝—	⅛
43⅞	32	Heublein .80	5	41⅛	41½	41¼	41⅛+	⅜
114⅝	75⅛	HewPack .20	7	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼—1⅝	
37¾	17¼	High Voltege	84	21⅛	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝+1⅛	
70⅝	49	HiltonHotel 1	28	57⅛	59½	57⅛	59½+2½	
44	21	Hitco .15	113	25	25¼	25	25⅛+	¼
53½	41	Hobart 1.20	1	43½	43½	43½	43½+	¼
28⅝	9⅛	Hoff Electrn	52	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
47⅞	34	Holidyinn .20	49	40⅝	42	40¼	42	+1¼
70	48	HolidA 1.70b	13	63	63	63	63	+ ⅛
37¼	20⅝	HollySug 1.20	13	21¾	22½	21¾	22½+	½
46	16	Homestke .40	124	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
157¼	107¾	Honeywl 1.20	14	140½	141¼	140½	141¼+1	
47¼	27⅝	Hoov Bl 1.20a	7	32⅞	33¼	32¾	33¼+	⅝
44⅝	32¼	Host Intl .36	8	44⅝	44⅞	44½	44⅝—	½
21	9⅛	Hotel Cp Am	18	10¼	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	½
24	13⅝	Houd Ind .80	21	13¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Houg Miff .40	11	25⅛	25¼	25	25¼	
48¼	35⅞	HousehF 1.10	128	41	41	40¾	41	
144¼	107¾	HousF pf4.40	1	124	124	124	124	— ⅞
46⅝	46	HousF pfCwl	3	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝+	⅜
47	34⅝	HoustLP 1.12	38	39⅝	40½	39½	40	+ ¼
56	35⅜	HoustNGs .80	9	52	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝—	⅝
51⅝	37½	HouGs pf1.50	18	48⅞	49	48⅝	48½—	⅛
28⅛	17½	How John .24	57	18½	19	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
37⅝	22¾	Howmet .70	x24	24⅝	25⅛	23⅞	25	+ ¼
24¼	16	Hugh Hat .40	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅜

I

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
35¼	28⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	5	29½	30½	29½	30	+ ½
19¼	10½	Ideal Basic 1	87	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
36	26⅝	Ill Cent 1.14	26	28	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅝
79½	48⅝	Ill Cen pf3.50	19	51⅛	51⅛	50¾	51⅛+	⅛
41¼	32	Ill Power 2	52	34⅛	34⅝	33⅞	34¼—	⅛
34	25	Ill Pw pf2.04	z100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼+	½
18⅝	11⅝	Imp Cp Am	49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
52¾	26⅛	INA Cp 1.40	112	33	33⅝	33	33½+	⅜
17⅝	12⅝	Income Capit	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	IncCum 1.14g	39	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
42½	22⅝	Indian Hd .60	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅝
31	22	IndplsPL 1.50	24	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	InElMex .52g	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
28⅝	20⅛	IndBancp .80	13	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
55⅛	35	IngerRand 2	27	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
46½	31⅝	IngRd pf2.35	20	33	33½	33	33	— ¼
42⅛	25⅛	Inland Stl 2	152	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞+	½
27½	13⅞	InmontCp .76	72	14⅛	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	
73¼	57	Inmont pf4.50	z10	57	57	57	57	—1
32½	20	Insilco .70b	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
58½	42⅛	Inspir Cop 3a	2	53	53	53	53	
49	25	Inetrco 1.10	43	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+1⅛	
46⅜	25	InterlkSt 1.80	18	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅞
368⅝	297¾	IBM 4	110	355	361½	355	361	+6
66⅛	45⅛	IntFlaFr .50b	11	65¾	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	
38	24⅛	Int Harv 1.80	157	25⅛	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
23	16⅛	IntHold 3.10g	2	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
58	31⅛	Int Indust	98	41½	42⅛	41⅛	42	+ ½
24⅝	11⅛	IntNiner .25p	106	11¼	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
36⅝	12	Int Mng .40g	51	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
44⅝	32⅝	Int Nick 1.20	136	41⅝	43⅛	41⅝	42⅝	
46	34⅝	Int Pap 1.50	145	37⅝	37⅞	37	37⅛—	⅛
75¾	58⅛	Int Pap pf 4	z50	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59½+	½
19½	11⅝	Intl Rectif	31	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
46⅛	30½	Int Salt 1.40	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
60½	46⅛	Int T&T 1.05	94	58	58	57⅛	57½—	½
111	89½	ITT pfI 4.50	2	109⅞	109⅞	109	109	
104	84	IntT&T pfK4	52	97	97	96½	96⅞—	⅛
8¼	69	InTT pfL 5.50	z20	70½	70⅛	70½	70½+1	
43⅛	21⅛	Int Util 1.40	5	23⅛	23¾	23	23	— ¼
42⅞	22	Int Util A	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅝	19½	Interpace 1	9	21½	21½	21½	21½+	⅜
28½	15	Int Brand .90	19	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
46½	24	InterDStr .60	258	28⅛	28¼	27⅞	27½—	½
22⅞	16⅛	IntersPw 1.24	22	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
75½	28	Iowa Beef	10	31	31⅛	31	31⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17⅝	Ia El LP 1.30	25	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	
28⅞	20	Ia Ill GE 1.38	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
34	24	IowaPLt 1.60	7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
27⅝	19⅛	IowaPSv 1.32	4	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
35⅝	24	Ipco Hosp .34	72	33	33	32¼	32⅛—	⅜
36½	24	ITE Imp .55	9	27	27⅝	27	27⅝+	½
93⅝	46½	Itek Corp	72	57¾	58⅝	57¾	58	+ ⅞

J-K

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
31⅝	11⅛	JacksnAtl .24	20	12⅞	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
18⅞	8½	JackAtl pf.40	12	8½	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
18½	9⅛	Jaeger .20	4	9½	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
50	20¾	JapanF 1.49g	15	44	44¼	43⅞	44	+ ¼
37	24⅝	JeffPilot .80	7	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼+	½
22¾	16¼	JergensA .50	3	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
55⅝	43	Jewel Co 1.50	40	43½	43¾	43¼	43⅝—	⅛
40	27⅝	Jim Walt .40	92	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	¾
44⅝	33⅛	JimW pf1.60	9	36	36	36	36	
42⅝	28	JohnMan 1.20	20	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼+	⅝
170	101	JohnJhn .80a	55	172½	175	172¼	173½+3½	
31⅛	24⅛	Johns Svc .80	19	30⅝	30⅞	30	30½—	⅛
89½	47	JohnSvc pf 2	1	57	57	57	57	+ ½
62⅞	45	JonLogan .80	6	55⅛	55½	55⅛	55½	
34⅛	17¾	JonelLau 1.36	39	17⅝	19⅛	17⅝	18⅞+	⅝
89	59½	Jones&L pf5	z170	60¼	60½	59	59	— ½
30⅝	22⅝	Jorgensn 1.30	1	23	23	23	23	+ ¼
40	25⅛	Joy Mfg 1.40	68	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅝
41⅞	29½	Kaiser Al 1	91	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅞+	⅞
85	62⅝	KaisAl pf4.12	3	66	68	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
27½	17⅛	Kais Cem .80	5	22½	22½	22½	22½	
39⅝	31⅛	KanC PwLt 2	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
55¼	34	KC Soulnd 2	4	35	35	35	35	
29⅝	20⅛	Kan GE 1.40	19	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛+	¼
24⅝	18⅝	KanPwL 1.18	22	19	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
28⅝	8½	Katy Ind	60	8⅞	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+1	
54¼	29⅛	Keef Brd .94	2	50	50	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
33⅝	18⅛	KawecB .20b	18	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
40¼	25⅛	KayserRo .60	8	31	31	31	31	— ¼
63	17¾	Keller Ind .50	5	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21½	
45¼	39⅝	Kellogg 1.60	17	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+1⅛
53	25¼	Kelsey 1.30	15	26⅛	27	26½	27	+ ¼
50⅝	35⅝	Kendall .60	28	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ⅛
36	24⅝	Kennmet .80	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31½—	⅛
55½	37	Kennecott 2.40	36	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
55½	35	KFCh Del .18	x56	44	44⅝	44	44½+1⅛	
124⅝	80⅝	Kerr Mc 1.50	9	92	92	91	91⅝—	⅝
107⅞	75½	KerrM pf4.50	3	83½	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝+	⅜
38⅝	24⅛	KeystComin 2	10	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼+1⅝	
66½	34⅝	KiddeCo 1.98f	42	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
79¾	68⅛	KimbClk 2.20	8	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝+	⅛
25⅞	14⅝	KlossDSt .40	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+1⅛	
39½	19	KinnevNS .25	33	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝—	⅛
65⅞	37¾	Kinney pf1.25	36	62	63	62	62⅞—	⅛
85⅝	41⅛	KLM A 2.49g	24	44½	46¼	44½	45⅝+1⅛	
51½	36¼	KnightN .25g	4	45½	45½	45½	45½—	¼
48⅝	25	Koehring 2	30	25⅝	25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
48⅞	30⅝	Koppers 1.60	18	38	39⅛	38	39⅛+1	
66¼	55⅝	Koppers pf 4	z50	53⅞	54	53⅞	54	
16⅝	10	Koracorp Ind	38	12½	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅞
48	36½	Kraftco 1.70	33	38½	39⅛	38½	38⅞+	¼
61	37⅝	Kresge SS .40	66	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56¼+	½
39½	20⅞	Kroehler .80a	14	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
41⅛	28⅛	Kroger 1.30	23	30	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜

L

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
24⅝	19½	Lac Gas 1.40	18	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
32	21	Lamsn Sess 1	2	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	⅛
40½	31½	LaneBry 1.20	2	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜—	⅛
43⅝	30¼	Lanv Ritz .68	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
34⅞	14½	LatrobeSt .60	12	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
27½	16⅛	Lear Sieg .50	57	20⅞	21⅞	20¾	21¼+	⅜
67½	47⅝	LearSg pf2.25	6	52½	52¾	52¼	52½+	⅝
54	22½	Leasco Data	769	28	30¾	27⅞	30⅞+2⅛	
86½	37⅝	LeasD pf2.20	274	45	48½	45	48¼+4¼	
36⅛	20	Leaseway .58b	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
36⅝	19⅛	LeedsNor .50	x38	21	22	21	21⅝+	⅝
53⅝	18⅝	Leesone .40	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞+1⅛	
21⅝	12⅛	LehPCem .60	75	13	13⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
16	6¼	Leh Val Ind	106	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
24½	19¼	Lehmn 3.38g	38	20	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
20⅝	12½	LeonardR .68	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅝	9¾	LeverFd Cap	30	10	10¼	10	10⅛	
13	10⅛	LevFinc .75a	6	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
20⅛	8⅝	LFC Financl	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
34⅝	17¾	LFE Corp	36	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
59⅝	39⅝	LibOFrd 2.80	75	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅛—	⅛
95⅝	69½	LibOF pf4.75	4	71	71	70⅞	70⅞+	½
17½	7½	Libb McN L	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
24⅝	14	LibertyCp .20	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
27	14½	LibyLn .55g	15	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
24½	14¼	LibyLn pf1.25	12	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
49	32½	Lig My 2.50	14	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅛	
119	90	Lig My pf 7	z20	91⅛	91⅛	91	91	—1
107	75⅛	LigMy pf5.25	2	75½	75½	75½	75½	
84½	61¼	LincInNt 1.80	95	71⅞	71⅝	71⅛	71¼—	⅛
85⅝	71	Linc Nat pf 3	13	72	72½	72	72½+	⅛
97¾	24⅛	Ling TV 1.33	117	26¼	28⅝	26¼	27¾+1	
83	31¼	Ling AA .78	18	25¼	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛+	⅞
115½	61⅝	Ling TV pf 5	15	52⅛	54½	52⅛	54	+1
19	8⅝	Lionel Corp	51	9⅛	9¼	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
74½	35	Litton 1.09f	449	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞+	⅝
81	36	Litton pfc pf	296	41	41½	40⅞	40⅞—1	
57¼	32	Litton pf B2	10	32⅝	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
50	17	LockhdA 1.20	174	18	18	17⅝	18	
61⅛	25	LoewsThe .13	63	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	½
40½	11	Londntwn .30	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27½	20	LoneS Cem 1	52	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
28⅝	17	LoneSGa 1.12	301	17⅝	18⅝	17¼	18⅛+	⅛
30	21⅛	LongIsLt 1.38	44	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
68⅞	51	LIL pfE 4.35	z400	52⅝	54	53⅛	54	+1½
114	86¼	LIL pf I 5.75	3	86	86	85¾	85¾—	¼
19⅞	8⅛	Loral Corp	59	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
76¼	43⅛	La Land 1.90	21	45⅜	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
35	28⅝	LouisGE 1.58	3	29	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
95⅞	69⅛	Lou Nash 4a	7	70⅞	71½	70⅞	71⅝+	⅜
30	19	Lowenstn .90	14	20⅛	20⅛	20	20¼—	⅛
66	48	Lubrizol .60	8	63⅛	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
33⅞	26	Lucky Str .80	2	31½	31⅜	31½	31½—	⅛
43⅝	27½	Ludlow 1.68	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	½
35⅞	20⅞	Lukens Stl 1	28	22	22⅜	22	22⅜+	⅛
26⅝	18⅛	Lums Inc	181	19⅝	20½	19⅝	20¼+1	
13¼	7	LVO Corp	163	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
22	12½	Lyk Yng .20g	33	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
48	31½	LykYs pf2.50	29	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛

M

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
37⅝	14⅝	MacAnF .20b	29	23¾	24½	23¾	24½+1	
24⅝	8½	MacDonld .60	72	8¾	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
29½	14⅝	Macke Co .30	39	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+1	
39⅝	30⅛	Macy RH 1	18	32½	33	32½	32⅞+	⅛
34¼	23⅝	Mad Fd 3.71g	17	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25½+	⅛
13¼	5⅛	Mad Sq Gar	88	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
56⅝	32¼	Magnvox 1.20	72	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½+	¼
65¼	38⅛	Mallory 1.40	9	44	44⅛	44	44⅛+	¼
35⅛	16⅛	Man Ind .56b	9	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
70	52½	ManHan 2.80	x8	62⅛	62¾	62⅛	62¼+	⅝
34	16	MAPCO .70	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
44¼	23⅛	MAPC pf1.12	14	25	25	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
35⅛	31⅛	Marathn 1.60	76	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛+1½	
64½	41⅛	Marcor Inc 1	19	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝—1	
65	46	Marcor pf A2	9	49	49⅛	49	49	+ ⅛
21⅝	9⅛	Maremnt .77f	24	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
42½	33¼	Mar Mid 1.60	14	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
58	38⅛	MarionLb .24	15	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	54¼+	⅝
51½	37½	Marlennan 1	18	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞+	½
22¼	11⅛	MaroCem .30	99	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
38⅞	28⅝	Marriott .84f	3	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	MarshFd 1.10	17	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
28⅞	18	MartinM 1.10	196	18½	19⅛	18½	19¼+	⅝
53	37⅝	Masco Cp .24	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	½
50⅛	40⅛	MarylCup .40b	3	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
36	33½	Masnite n.72	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Massey F 1	65	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
74⅝	45¼	Mattel .20	34	65	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝—	⅛
40½	25	MayDStr 1.60	107	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅞	
24⅝	18	Mays JW .50	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
32¼	20⅛	Maytag 1a	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
44⅛	18⅝	MCA Inc .60	23	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
49⅝	29½	McCord 1.20b	2	30	30	30	30	— ⅝
35⅝	22	McCrory 1.20	3	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
92	43⅝	McDermott 1	26	53	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅝
44⅛	26	McDonald Cp	51	40	41⅛	40	40⅞+	⅞
49¼	23¼	McDonnD .40	545	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
38¼	29⅝	McGrEd 1.40	19	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛+	⅜
39½	24	McGHill .60a	122	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	¾
64	41	McGH pf1.20	10	48	48½	48	48½—1⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	McGrgD .20p	21	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
144	85	McIntyre 2	z30	140	141	140	141	+ ½
45⅛	20¼	McKee 1.50	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
48⅝	22¾	McLouth 1.60	35	23⅝	25⅛	23⅝	25⅛+2	
28⅝	15⅛	McNell .70	36	15⅝	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33½	18⅝	Mead Corp 1	50	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+1	
65	39½	Mead pfA2.80	2	42	42¼	42	42¼+1	
66½	40¼	Mead pfB2.80	3	42	42	41½	41½+	½
41	26½	MedusaC 1.20	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
73½	52¼	MelvShe 1.30	4	70⅝	71	70⅝	71	+ ⅜
173⅞	65	Memorex Cp	95	152¾	155½	152¾	153⅞—1⅛	
74¼	53¼	MercanS 1.40	3	67⅛	67⅛	66½	66½—	⅛
115¼	82½	Merck 2a	15	112½	113⅞	112½	113⅞+1⅜	
53⅝	32⅝	Mesa Pet .10	170	43	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛—	⅛
91½	60¼	Mes sr pf2.20	55	78¼	79¼	78¼	79	—1
12½	8	MesabiT .72g	130	8½	8½	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
43	28	Mesta Mch 2	3	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	¼
44½	24	MGM .40p	162	26	26½	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
53¾	17½	Metrom .50b	88	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
60	42½	MGIC Inv .20	7	53½	53⅝	53	53	
19¼	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	6	15	15	14⅝	14⅝—1	
32⅝	17½	Microdot .40g	83	26	27⅛	26	27	+1½
25¼	17⅛	MidCnTel .88	13	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
25⅝	18⅝	MidSoUtil .96	35	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
35½	20	Midld R 1.40	44	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	¼
109	60⅝	Midwst Oil 3	11	64½	65½	64½	65½+2	
73½	54⅛	MilleLab 1.20	14	72¾	73	72⅛	72⅝—	⅜
40	24½	Milt Brad .60	20	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅛+	¼
36⅛	11	Minn Enterp	43	13⅛	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
118⅛	94	MinnMM 1.60	51	110⅛	110⅞	110⅛	110⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	MinnPLt 1.20	47	20	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
165	79	MissnCp 2.35	z300	83½	84	83⅛	84	+1½
28⅝	16⅛	Miss Riv 1.20	34	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
87	62	Mo Pac A 5	6	63⅛	63½	63⅛	63½—	¼
36¼	21⅜	MP Cem 1.60	9	24	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
26½	18½	MoPubS .80b	5	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
69⅝	43¼	Mobil 2.20a	335	45⅛	47	45⅛	46⅝+1⅝	
43	27⅝	Mohasco 1.10	39	28	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	⅜
47¼	22⅛	Monarch 1.20	1	23½	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
61⅝	18⅛	Monogm Ind	65	22	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
31⅞	19¼	Mon RR .25g	1	20	20	20	20	— ¼
41½	30½	MonroEq .60	13	40⅛	41½	40⅛	41½+1	
55⅝	35⅝	Monsan 1.80	178	36¼	36⅝	36	36¼+	⅛
55⅝	45½	Monsa pf2.75	1	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
36½	26⅝	MontDUt 1.68	11	28	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
35⅝	24⅛	Mont Pw 1.68	24	26	26⅛	26	26⅛+1	
24⅛	12¼	Moor McCor	98	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
64⅛	51½	MorganJ 2.40	44	56½	56⅞	56½	56⅞+	½
40½	27⅝	MorseSho .70	1	28	28	28	28	
46	24¼	Mor-Nor .80	8	37	37	37	37	
166	102⅝	Motorola 1	15	134⅝	134⅝	134⅛	134½—	⅛
34⅝	27¼	MtFuelS 1.80	10	28½	29	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
24⅝	20⅝	MtStaTT 1.36	27	21	21¾	21	21⅜+	⅜
46⅝	17	MSL Ind .40	51	17⅝	18	17½	18	+ ¼
38⅝	18⅛	Munsingwr 1	5	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	+ ¾
35½	24	Murphy 1.20	9	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
26⅝	8½	Morphin .28p	22	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	½
50⅛	18⅝	MurphOil .60	16	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21¼+	⅝
33	14⅛	MurryOh .60	9	15⅛	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅝

N

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
64⅝	50⅛	Nalco Ch .70	39	63½	63½	63⅛	63⅛—	⅜
50½	34½	Narco Sci .60	16	34⅛	34⅛	33¼	33⅝—1⅛	
49⅝	36⅛	NashuaCp .44	3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	⅜
47½	21¾	Nat Airlin .40	76	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	
43½	22⅛	NAviat 2.55g	24	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	9	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	49	+ ⅝
75⅝	53½	Nat Can .80	5	69½	69½	69⅛	69⅛—	¼
157½	108	NatCash 1.20	50	154	154⅝	153½	154	+ ⅛
65½	37	Nat Chem .50	9	62⅝	64½	62⅝	64	+1¼
38⅛	14⅛	NatCityL .90	6	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
21⅛	16¼	Nat Distil .90	88	16⅝	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝—	¼
30	28⅝	Nat Fuel 1.68	40	24⅝	24⅝	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
46⅛	16½	Nat Genl .20	276	17⅝	19	17⅝	18⅝+	⅞
24⅛	21⅛	NatGyps 1.05	22	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
24⅝	7½	NatInd .46f	100	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	⅝
23½	11⅛	NatInd pf1.25	19	12⅛	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
12	11⅛	Nat Ind pf wi	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅝	24⅛	N Lead 1.27h	159	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
39⅝	26	NatPresto .90	8	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
22⅝	18	NatSvein .60	7	19	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
43	28	Nat Stand .75	6	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅝
39	28¼	NatStarch .60	23	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
56⅞	40½	Nat Steel 2.50	24	41¾	41⅝	41¼	41⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Nat Tea .80	74	12	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
39½	14¼	NatUnEl .90	35	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
130½	34⅛	Natomas .25	245	64⅝				
35⅝	18⅛	Neptune .74	34	22¼				
38	25⅛	Newberry 1	2	28	28			
29¼	20½	NEngEl 1.48	28	21⅛	21⅞			
43	31	NEngTT 2.36	46	32⅝	32¾			
35⅛	24⅛	Newmnt 1.84	38	29⅝	29⅝			
59¾	29⅛	NY Hon .75d	2	40⅝	40⅝			
42	28⅝	NYStEG 2.08	70	30				
59½	47½	NY SE pf3.75	z280	48				
22⅝	15⅛	Niag MP 1.10	87	16¼				
98½	72	NiagM pf6.10	z20	75½				
84½	63⅛	NiagM pf5.25	z170	63				
76	58⅛	NiagM pf4.85	z50	58½				
56	44	NiagM pf3.60	z100	45½				
54½	40⅝	NiagM pf3.40	z110	42¼				
22⅝	16⅝	Niag Shr .55g	4	19¼				
110⅝	75	NorfolkWst 6	52	75⅝	77			
30¼	16⅛	NorrisInd .80	78	17⅝	17⅝			
35⅝	18⅛	NoAmCar 1	56	19½				
28¼	14⅛	NAmCoal .60	14	17⅝				
59⅝	25⅝	NorAmPhil 1	12	53½				
48⅝	22⅛	NoAmRock 2	363	22⅝				
104	62⅛	NoARk pf4.75	4	63	63			
26	20	NoARK pf1.35	19	20⅛				
17⅞	14	Noeast Ut .94	57	14⅛				
45½	20⅛	NorCentRy 4	x140					
35	26⅝	NolllGas 1.68	10	27½				
34¼	22⅛	NorInPS 1.14	35	26				
65	41⅝	NoNGas 2.60	80	42⅛				
107	100	NoNG pf6.48	z30	102				
93	69	NoNG pf5.80	z40	71				
66	36½	Nor Pac 2.60	32	37⅛				
30⅞	22⅜	NoStaPw 1.60	60	23				
101	86	NoStaPw pf 7	z50	87⅛				
102½	84	NSPw pf6.80	z100	84	84			
65½	51⅝	NSPw pf4.16	z100	52⅝				
58⅝	45	NSPw pf3.60	z750	45½				
33½	33	Northrop 1	6	37⅛				
36⅝	24	Nwst Airl .45	135	28⅛				
38	29⅛	NwtBanc 1.39	1	34⅛				
27⅝	10⅝	Nwstind .70 p	75	13⅛				
138½	46½	NwtInd pfA5	11	49⅝				
39⅝		Nwtind pfC5	17	49½				
106	39⅝	NwstIn pf4.20	21	41¼	42			
84	43⅝	NwsInStlW 2	5	76⅛				
44⅝	29⅝	Norton 1.50	10	30⅛				
51⅝	39⅝	NortSim 1.22f	11	41½				
49⅝	37	NoSim pf1.60	72	44⅝				
28	15	NVF Co	14	16	16			

O

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
29½	11½	Oak Elect .64	23	12				
51½	22¼	Occidnt Pet 1	1027	25½				
150¼	67⅛	OccidPet pf 4	8	75				
154⅝	66⅝	OccidP pf3.60	19	75⅝	76			
79	36⅝	OccidP pf2.16	3	39⅛				
39⅝	17	Ogden Cp .80	125	18⅝				
45½	28⅛	Ogden pf1.87	8	30⅛				
30½	21⅛	OhioEdis 1.50	46	22⅝				
77	59	Oh Ed pf4.56	z250	62	63			
73½	57	Oh Ed pf4.40	z210	57⅞				
64	50	Oh Ed pf3.90	z140	51	51			
25⅝	19½	Okla GE 1.16	17	21⅛				
24	16½	OklaNGs 1.12	4	17⅝				
33⅝	20	Olin Corp .88	70	21⅛				
33⅝	14	Omark Ind 1f	22	18⅝				
32⅝	14⅛	OneidaLt .70	17	16¼				
28⅝	15	Opelika 1	3	16⅛				
32	20⅛	OrangeR 1.20	56	22				
52⅛	39⅝	Otis Elev 2	24	46½				
43¼	22¼	Outbd Mar 1	38	25⅛				
30⅝	16⅛	Outlet Co .65	8	16⅝				
34¼	17¾	Over Trans 1	4	18⅞	19			
93⅛	68⅝	OwensCg 1.40	12	86⅝				
27¾	60⅛	OwensIll 1.35	17	62¼				
25⅝	11	OxfdIndA .60	30	12½				

P-Q

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
39⅛	29⅝	PacGEl 1.50	54	31⅞				
33⅛	14⅛	PacInExp .80	28	14⅝				
30⅛	24⅛	PacLig 1.60	41	24½				
43⅝	22	Pac Pet .25g	204	23				
24⅞	17⅝	PacPwL 1.28	55	18⅛				
28⅝	15⅝	PacSwA .30p	17	25⅝				
23⅞	18	PacT&T 1.20	50	18⅛				
106	80	PacT&T pf 6	z20	83½				
25⅝	18	PalmBch .25	2	19⅝				
35½	13	PanASul .97g	149	14⅛				
31⅛	11⅝	Pan Am .20p	409	12⅝				
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	16	34	34			
37¼	25⅛	Paprcrft .44b	1	33¼				
38	18⅝	Pargas .72	25	19½				
38¼	24⅝	ParkeDavis 1	140	34⅝				
33⅝	15	Park Pen .80	16	16⅝				
71¼	26¼	PennCn 1.80p	291	27⅝	29			
35⅝	15⅛	PennDix .60	43	16	16			
21¼	10	Penn Fruit	10	10⅝				
57⅛	44	Penney JC 1	50	49⅝				
84	56⅛	Pa Cp pf4.62	1	58½				
34½	23¼	PaPwLt 1.60	38	24⅛	25			
65¼	31⅝	Pennwt 1.20a	80	35⅝				
33	23⅝	Penwlt pf1.25	3	27				
58¼	28	PennzUn .80	62	34⅛				
83	47	PenzU pf1.33	8	48				
35⅝	19	PeopDrg 1.10	4	19⅝				
39⅞	28⅝	PeopGas 1.96	58	29½				
54⅞	43⅝	PepsiCo 1	23	51⅛				
27¼	16½	PepG Bot .88	6	19⅝				
68½	11½	Perfect Film	26	13¼	14			
55⅝	39⅝	Perkin Elm	1	46⅝				
45	34⅛	Pet Inc 1.10	5	37	37			
50¼	22⅝	PetePaul 1.30	9	23⅝				
48⅝	36	Petrolane .90	3	38⅝				
29⅞	19	Petrim 2.12g	12	20⅛				
106	69⅛	PfizerC 1.60a	12	103½				
55⅛	39⅛	Phelps D 2.10	26	46⅝				
32⅛	22	Phila El 1.64	73	24				
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	z60	91½	92			
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	z10	64½				
36⅝	25⅝	Philip Morr 1	28	35⅝				
67	58⅛	PhilMor pf 4	z150	52				
64	49	PhilM pf3.90	z100	49⅝	50			
35	28¼	Philip Ind .14	11	24⅝				
40⅝	29	Phil Ind pf 1	2	30½	31			
38¼	22½	Phill Pet 1.30	412	24⅝	25			
29¾	18⅝	PhilVH 1.80f	17	19				
60⅛	41⅛	Pilsbury 1.60	2	60⅛				
28½	12⅛	PionNGas .80	40	13⅝				
42⅛	30	PitneyBw .68	55	35				
22	13⅛	Pit Forg .80	2	15	15			
112	89	PittFtW pf 7	z130	85⅝				
77½	48½	Pittston 1.20b	23	77¾				
50⅛	23⅞	Plan Resrch	51	49⅝				
78⅛	57⅛	Ploughinc .68	6	76⅝				
145⅝	102⅛	Polaroid .32	86	122½	123			
32⅛	15⅛	Porlec 1.20	12	15⅝	16			
21¼	18⅛	PortGEl 1.22	12	19⅝				
37⅝	33	PotlatchF 1	40	37⅝				
27¾	12½	PotomEl 1.55d	123	13¼				
50	33	Pot El pf2.44	4	34⅛				
42	31⅛	PPG Ind 1.40	41	33⅞				
29½	24⅝	Premrind .60	6	25½				
111⅞	82	ProctG 2.60	8	110⅝				
34⅛	14⅛	ProdRsch .28	37	19⅛				
48	18⅞	PubSCol 1.06	x56	18⅝	19			
37	24⅝	PSvEG 1.64	151	25⅝	27			
106½	85	PSEG pf6.80	z70	85				
84	66⅝	PSEG pf5.28	z340	66	66			
80½	62⅝	PSEG pf5.05	z130	64⅝				
69¼	54⅝	PSEG pf4.30	z110	56	56			
66⅛	53	PSEG pf4.18	z220	52	52			
23⅝	18⅝	PSEG pf1.40	7	18⅛				
49⅛	34⅛	PubSvIn 2.08	4	36⅛				
17½	13⅛	PSInd pf1.08	z830	13⅝				
58⅛	45	PSInd pf3.50	z90	46⅝				
17	13⅝	PSInd pf1.04	z210	13½				
15⅝	7	Pubikind .45f	55	7⅛				
26¼	19⅛	Pueb Sup .28	32	21⅜	22			
24⅛	15	PR Cem 1.10	1	15⅝				
37⅝	26	PugS PL 1.76	13	29⅝				
69⅝	38⅛	Pullman 2.80	15	42				
33	21	PurexCp .84b	27	23				
67¼	51½	Purolatr 1.60	7	64	64			
48½	41⅛	Quak Oat .94	28	44⅛				
26⅝	23½	QuakStOil .80	22	24¼				
35	17	Questor .50	31	19½	20			

R

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
28½	21⅝	RalstonP .60	5	26	26			
35½	23⅛	Ramada .24	26	31½	32			
47¼	19	Ranco Inc .92	48	19⅝				
45⅝	16⅝	RapidAm .75	76	17½				
59⅝	43⅝	Raybestos 3	1	44½				
31	13⅛	Raym Int .80	24	14⅝				
58⅛	30⅛	Raytheon .60	182	33⅝				
54	30½	Rayth pf1.12	16	34⅛				
48⅛	34⅛	RCA 1	156	35⅝				
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	6	83	83			
64	51⅛	RCA pf3.50	z50	51⅝				
26⅝	10⅝	Reading Co	18	11½				
25	10⅛	Reading 1 pf	11	10⅝				
23⅝	10	Reading 2 pf	17	10¼				
48⅛	16⅛	RdgBates .25	163	24⅝				
57⅛	31⅛	Redman .20g	85	34⅛				
49⅛	23⅝	ReeveBr 1.50	12	24	24			
19½	11⅝	ReichCh .50	46	12				
17⅛	9⅛	ReliabStr .60	1	9⅞				
31⅝	25	Relian El .70	31	26				
88	69½	RelianEl pf 3	1	73	73			
59	44⅝	Relian pf1.60	3	45⅛				
53⅛	20⅛	Republic Cp	73	27				
53⅞	33⅝	RepubStl 2.50	171	34				
38	20⅛	RevereC 1.50	22	21⅛				
71⅛	64⅛	Revlon 1	52	70⅝	72			
85	61	Revlon pf 1	1	87⅛				
44¼	27	Rex Chn 1.50	7	30				
45¼	28½	ReynMet 1.10	182	29⅝				
104⅝	70	ReyM pf4.50	1	73¼				
50⅛	35⅛	ReynTob 2.40	128	43⅛				
56½	36⅛	ReyTb pf2.25	20	46½				
34⅛	20⅛	Rheingold .20	19	25⅛	26			
32¾	17	Richrdson .80	31	17				
65	46⅝	RichMerr .90	11	62⅞				
30⅝	17	Riegel Pap 1	14	18⅝	19			
34⅝	12⅛	RiegelTxt .30	50	13				
20	11⅛	RioGrand .60	12	12⅛				
13⅞	9½	RioGrn pf.80	56	9⅝				
31	25½	RivianaF .90	3	29	29			
9½	3⅝	Roan Sel .85g	x200	6⅛				
43⅛	30⅛	RobshCon .70	4	36½				
38⅝K	[illegible]	RobrtnH 1.10	9	25⅞	26			
44⅝	34⅛	RobinsAH .40	5	36⅛				
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	23	24⅞	25			
41⅛	33	RochTel 1.10	11	33				
35⅝	25⅛	RockMfg 1.40	1	29⅝				
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	4	85¼				
39	22	Rohr Cp .80	32	22⅝				
42⅛	30⅛	RollinsInc .18	3	38				
25⅛	9⅛	Ronson .50b	45	10⅛				
38⅝	17½	RorerAm .70	53	28	28			
26	12⅛	RoyCCola .54	32	14¼				
56⅝	38½	Royal Dut 2d	41	38⅝				
25⅝	9⅝	Royal Ind	146	11½	13			
23	18⅛	RTE Corp .24	7	18⅝				
50⅛	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	3	45	45			
38⅛	11⅛	Rucker Co	32	12½				
42⅝	14⅝	RussTogs .68	34	14⅝	15			
51⅛	30⅛	RyderSys .50	26	47⅛				

S

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
30¼	23½	Safeway 1.10	36	25⅝				
39⅝	28⅝	StJosLd 1.80	14	37⅛				
21⅛	15	StJosLP 1.04	2	15⅝	16			
57⅝	28	StLSanF 2.40	10	39⅛				
49⅛	33	StRegisP 1.60	73	33½				
28	21⅛	SanDGas 1.08	12	23				
61⅞	22	Sanders .30	84	25				
43⅛	19⅛	Sangamo .40	27	23⅝				
40	22⅛	SaFeInd 1.50	189	24⅛				
13	8⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	4	8⅛				
53½	28	SanFeInt .30	79	31⅝				
24⅝	14⅛	SarWelSci .50	6	17⅝				
37⅞	11⅛	Saturn Ind	20	14				
25⅝	15⅛	SavanhE 1.18	x27	17⅝				
54	30⅛	Schaefer Cp	5	51⅛				

(Continued on P

4¾% convertible debentures due 1989
Algemene Kunstzijde Unie N.V.

Holders of the above-mentioned debentures are hereby informed that pursuant to an amendment of the Articles of Association the name of the company has been changed to AKZO N.V., on November 4, 1969.

In view of this the relative debentures have to be provided with a stamp impression stating the above-mentioned alternation of the name.
The placing of this stamps can be done by recognized dealers, who can apply for the required stamps to

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
14, rue Aldringer
Luxembourg

Arnhem, December 19, 1969. AKZO N.V.

4¾% convertible debentures due 1988
Koninklijke Zout-Organon N.V.

The undersigned announces that copies of a Notice concerning the proposed exchange of the 4¾% convertible debentures due 1988 Koninklijke Zout-Organon N.V. for 4¾% convertible debentures due 1989 AKZO N.V. are available at the office of

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
14, rue Aldringer
Luxembourg

The bonds must be sent at the latest on January 29, 1970 to the office of the above-mentioned bank.

Arnhem, December 19, 1969. AKZO N.V.

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday:

Austrian schillings	25.81
Belgian francs	49.69
British pound ($ per £)	2.4000
Danish crowns	7.4780
Dutch guilders	3.6230
Finnish marks	4.1670
French francs	5.5670
German marks	3.6880
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	628.40
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.13
Portuguese escudos	28.50
Spanish pesetas	70.00
Swedish crowns	5.1640
Swiss francs	4.3090

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-13.. ....

Am Air Filt, Am Home, Aqua Chem, Buff Forge, Comb Engin, Johnsn John, Joy Mfg, Pittston Co, Potlatch F, Revlon, Revlon pf, Sybron Corp, Zurn Ind

.... NEW LOWS-30.. ....

AmBdcst wi, Am Seating, Armour pf, Basic Inc pf, BatesMfg pf, Beech Airc, Burndy, ContData pf, Conwood Cp, Cutler Ham, Grant pf, Jones L pf, Leh Port C, LongILt pfI, Narco Scien, NiaM 5.25pf, Nor Central, NorSPw 7pf, NSPw 6.80pf, Pitt Ft W pf, PSEG 5.28pf, PSEG 4.18pf, PSEG 1.40pf, Roch Teleph, SEDCO Inc, Suburb Prop, USPC 5.50pf, Vornado Inc, Wesic Tran, Whl Pitt 5pf

Auto Output in U.S.

DETROIT, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Auto makers in the United States built 38,846 passenger cars this week, about half the 76,370 built in the same week last year, Wards Automotive Reports, the industry's statistical publication, said today.

General Motors produced 27,000 fewer units than last year. Chrysler output was down 10,000 units.

Little Progress on Inflation Seen

Outlook for '70 Makes Grim Reading

ORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).— ok for the U.S. economy ggests little progress in ainst inflation despite expectations of a reces-

the general conclusion year-end analyses of prospects for next year ake dismal reading for n, economists and gov- ficials.

In its December review the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis states "the end of inflation is not clearly in sight." Although expecting a reduction in the growth of total spending and production in early 1970 as a result of monetary restraint in the second half of 1969, the bank said "inflationary forces will probably remain serious throughout the year and perhaps for some time afterward."

The bank admits that inflationary pressures probably passed their peak in intensity in the last half of 1969. But it warns that "assessment of economic prospects suggests that the country faces a very difficult period. Spending is likely to be sluggish, with corollaries of reduced production, rising unemployment and a squeeze on business profits.

"At the same time significant deceleration of price increases may be dishearteningly slow."

Monetary and fiscal policies will need to follow a middle path to avoid too sudden a slowdown in total demand on the one hand and too rapid growth of demand on the other, the bank's article said.

Morgan's View

The December issue of the Morgan Guaranty Survey predicts a recession is probable in 1970, defining "recession" as at least two quarters of no growth or decline in "real" gross national product.

But the survey warns that even with the onset of a recession "distressingly high rates of increase in the cost of living may persist well into 1970 because of the high momentum of the present cost-push." It adds, however, that "subdued conditions in product markets for the better part of the year ought to begin to dislodge the bias towards inflation."

Significant steps along the path of disinflation can be made in 1970, the bank says, "provided that the monetary authorities do not revert to the kind of excessively large credit creation that occurred in 1967 and 1968 and provided the federal budget does not slip back into huge deficit."

Doubts Grow

Increasing doubt has been expressed recently that the estimated surplus of $5.9 billion for the current fiscal year may not be realized, it is noted. President Nixon also admitted today one of his problems in coming up with a balanced budget for fiscal 1971 is the $2.5 billion shortfall in income written into the recently passed tax bill.

A Chase Manhattan Bank publication warns that "if inflationary pressures are to be moderated, a continuation of the restrained pace of consumer expenditures is necessary." But the federal government may be directly adding to the consumer income stream in 1970 through reduced taxes, a Social Security benefit increase and another pay rise, the bank says.

The failure of the economy to respond to the monetary restraint, which has officially been in effect for a full year, has caused economic forecasters to be cautious. The present year did not turn out as most forecasters had predicted, and most forecasters feel accurate predictions for 1970 may prove as elusive to economists as the goal of controlling inflation may be to the administration.

dit-Pinched Americans row on Their Insurance

ORK, Dec. 26 (AP).— y record-high interest a general scarcity of nds, owners of life in- the United States are heavily against their

n attraction for the poli- is that interest rates loans in most states are rcent.

rtgage interest rates, by have risen this year to ent and more, and per- s at banks have gone to percent. Thus, a person rs on his insurance policy considerable amount of

o the loan pressure from are corporations, which d they can raise money d inexpensively by bor- ainst company-paid poli- ally taken out on a firm's

Borrowings Rise

titute of Life Insurance at policy loans made in —the latest month for ures were available—total- illion, up 75 percent from ion in September, 1968. olicy loans in force in amounted to $13.17 bil- ercent of the insurance total assets—compared billion a year earlier. ans reached a high of nt of assets in the depres- of 1935. The low point ercent in 1950.

orrowing against policies in funds for smaller ex- h as college tuition and bills," said an executive stitute of Life Insurance. ll, "most people are reluc- orrow against their poli- se it defeats the purpose surance."

Lean Term

wer on a policy can choose neither the amount of the the interest. But the in- ld continue to accumulate e time of his death the f the interest and the d be subtracted from the e of the policy.

an be obtained on straight ed pay and endowment Loans are not permitted nsurance. On straight life e holder pays premiums it his life.)

ngs against life policies s high as 95 percent of value, or the amount that paid in by the policy ere is no required period g a policy before a loan tained but the newer the e smaller its loan value. ce companies generally do rage such borrowing be- course, it means it puts the bind of lending out nt the same money they st elsewhere at a higher there is little they can the practice.

While about half of the states limit such rates by law to 6 percent, competition holds them to around 5 percent because the dominant New York insurance companies are limited by law to a 5 percent rate, according to a spokesman for the institute.

Japanese Eye Funding for Mineral Hunt

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—A Ministry of International Trade and Industry spokesman said today the ministry proposed that $500 million of Japan's external reserves should be earmarked for use in exploitation of overseas mineral resources for Japanese industry.

He said the plan needed Ministry of Finance approval, which might not be easy to get.

He said his ministry believed the funds should be loaned to Japanese projects to secure petroleum, copper, nickel, coking coal and other resources to sustain Japan's fast economic growth.

The fund could be supplied through bodies such as the Petroleum Exploration Corp. and the Metallic Minerals Exploration Corp., or through Japanese commercial banks and financial institutions such as the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Japan Development Bank, he said.

Japan's gold and convertible currency reserves reached a record $3,476 billion at the end of November and are expected to continue to rise in the coming months.

Local banking sources said the Bank of Japan and the finance ministry had been using various methods to prevent a continuation of the sharp rise in the official reserves which could be expected to increase pressure from other nations for liberalization of various Japanese protectionist measures for a revaluation of the yen.

Trading Set for Money Futures

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (WP).—If current plans materialize, the first U.S. futures market in foreign currencies will start operations here in mid-January.

The new market—the International Commercial Exchange—will handle futures contracts in British pounds, Swiss and French francs, West German marks, Italian lire and Japanese yen.

The trading operation, however, will be styled more closely to grain trading than to other money markets. Contracts will call for specific amounts of each currency, in units equal to about $25,000. They will be traded 18 months ahead—that is, when the market opens, it will handle contracts for delivery as far off as June, 1971.

Exchange Offshoot

The new exchange, whose opening has already been postponed a month because of difficulties in getting needed telephone and teletype equipment, is an offshoot of the New York Produce Exchange, a 100-year-old commodity market that lists cottonseed oil, tallow, black pepper and other products, but whose only active dealings at the moment are in fish meal. Tucked away in a corner of a financial district skyscraper, the exchange's main claim to fame is that it owns the land the building stands on.

C.R. Berg, secretary of the Produce Exchange, explains that the settlement procedure does not require currency to leave the country of origin, often a sticky point in international trade.

A trader buying German marks here, for example, would make payment by transferring U.S. funds to the seller at a bank here and take ownership of the marks at a bank in Germany where, presumably, he has use for them.

Mr. Berg and Murray H. Borowitz, Produce Exchange president, say they have no idea how much volume the new exchange can expect. Mr. Borowitz pointed out, though, that in a normal day, some $72 million worth of British pounds alone are traded between banks in New York and that, during crises, the amount rises to $240 million worth daily.

He says the new exchange is not designed to compete with the banks, which now handle the great bulk of currency transactions. In fact, he says, the banks are apt to be active customers, using the exchange as a hedge against their own transactions.

Mr. Berg says the new exchange has received indications of interest "from every financial center in the world" plus banks, airlines and large industrial corporations. "But," he said, "I'm not going to name names."

Both men have discussed the new exchange with Federal Reserve officials, but "the Fed has been neutral," they say, giving no indication of how monetary authorities view the project.

The same thing is true of foreign central banks. Mr. Berg says there has been some interest from the Bank of France and the Bank of England, but both appear unwilling to do anything positive while the new exchange is in formation.

The two men hold that the exchange will make currency dealings more convenient for smaller businessmen who receive little attention from the big banks. "The banks only accept dealings with established customers," Mr. Berg says. "The speculator—and that's not a dirty word—is not a welcome customer to a bank."

The new exchange brought a flurry of interest when plans were announced in October. Seat prices on the Produce Exchange rose from $7,000 to more than $12,000, but they have settled back again and are now around $8,000.

The 250 Produce Exchange members include a number of large stock brokerage firms, among them Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Bache and Co., and Goodbody and Co. Mr. Berg and Mr. Borowitz both feel that the exposure afforded by these firms will help get the new exchange on its way.

Futures trading in currencies will be completely free of any U.S. or international regulation. According to the rules of the International Monetary Fund, no currency may fluctuate more than 1 percent above or below its "pegged" value. But the IMF rules do not apply to futures trading.

Candid Counterfire at Critics

Trudeau Reaffirms Anti-Inflation Policies

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO, Dec. 26 (NYT).—In a remarkably candid statement of national priorities, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has let loose a salvo at critics of the Canadian government's measures to combat inflation.

In so doing, he has reaffirmed his administration's belief in general monetary and fiscal weapons, a policy that has been questioned lately, with support from some economists.

"If inflation continues," said Mr. Trudeau at an Ottawa press conference this week, "it will destroy the dollar, destroy our export markets, destroy the Canadian middle class."

Acknowledging the warnings of others that the government is steering the economy toward a 6 percent unemployment rate (it was 5.2 percent in November), the prime minister declared: "If people think we are going to lose our nerve because of that, they should think again. Because we're not."



THE PRIME MINISTER—Holding the line.

That bit of plain speech by the Liberal party leader tempted his Progressive Conservative opposite number, Robert Stanfield, to say that Mr. Trudeau, the self-styled architect of the "just society," was practicing "one of the oldest, crudest and cruelest economic policies—the deliberate creation of unemployment to prevent increases in wages and prices."

The Toronto Daily Star chided the prime minister, echoing what has become the principal Canadian objection to conventional monetary and fiscal weapons, that they fall on prosperous and depressed regions alike.

As Mr. Trudeau must be aware, the claims of some provinces for exemption from anti-inflation policies have a certain plausibility. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and parts of Alberta are going through a tough winter because the worldwide wheat glut has cut deeply into farm income.

Unemployment is comparatively high in British Columbia, although the problem is heavily seasonal (logging drops off in winter) and the province needs development capital (much of it now comes from Japan and the United States).

The Maritime provinces and much of Quebec have been designated as depressed and eligible for federal investment incentives and grants. Incomes are lower there, unemployment higher.

That leaves Ontario, Canada's most populous, most industrial and richest province which Mr. Trudeau termed "the most important center of inflation. I am not convinced," he said, that "the Ontario government and the people of Ontario are doing their share to stop inflation."

Ontario, whose spending went up by an average 24 percent a year for the three years prior to 1969, promptly replied that its outlays in 1969 rose by 7.8 percent as against 9.75 percent for Ottawa.

Answering complaints that Canada is too big and diverse for conventional macro-economic policy tools to be effective or equitable, Mr. Trudeau pointed to the selective imposition of tax brakes—on new construction in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia for example—and to the extra spending the regional expansion program funnels into the Maritimes.

That still leaves the government open to the argument that it is working at cross-purposes in some regions. If so, the explanation may be that nobody has invented politically acceptable substitutes for national monetary and fiscal policies.

U.S. Firms Raise European Steel Plant Stakes

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Willy Korf, a young West German steel maker who in the past has shown little respect for the "establishment" in the Ruhr, has found a U.S. partner who will help him keep his independent ways.

The partner is Midland-Ross Corp., which, by its own action, has demonstrated that American companies in the steel business can do more than just complain about foreign imports.

Earlier this month, Mr. Korf's Industry and Trade Company and Midland-Ross began work on a $40 million metalized-pellet plant and electric-furnace steel-making facility in Hamburg that will be the first in Europe to make steel directly from pellets of high iron content.

For Mr. Korf, the move is but another step to strengthen his ties with the United States. In July of this year, the 40-year-old entrepreneur began operating a small steel mill in Georgetown, S.C.

Although official opening ceremonies are not planned until April, the $25 million mill, which is gearing for an annual capacity of 300,000 tons of reinforcing bars and wire rods, is sold out through the first half of 1970.

Midland-Ross was not in the picture when the Georgetown project got under way. But the company subsequently picked up a 25 percent minority interest in Georgetown Steel, with the majority left in the hands of Willy Korf. This may have helped pave the way for the venture in Hamburg.

The complex there is scheduled for completion in early 1971, but the rolling mill should be in operation late next year.

The metalizing plant will produce 400,000 tons of pellets annually as the principal raw material for the steel plant. The latter's initial capacity will be 500,000 tons of wire rod, bar steel and other products.

The Hamburg pellet plant will be similar to one in Portland, Ore., in which Midland-Ross recently began production of highly metalized pellets.

According to Midland-Ross, the process converts ore into 95 percent metalized pellets, which are used as replacement for scrap metal in electric-furnace steel-making. Midland-Ross asserts that metalized pellets increase the production capacity of an electric furnace by at least 35 percent compared with the conventional use of scrap.

In another move that reflects the interest of some U.S. companies in the European steel market, Armco Steel Corp. last month opened a production facility for the manufacture of a pre-engineered steel building system.

The facility is situated on the northwestern fringes of the Ruhr area and thus close to the center of German steel-making.

Discussing the project recently, one Armco official involved acknowledged that the company was treading on new ground and that the first customers in Europe might be American companies.

He noted that in the United States, the metal building systems represented about 15 percent of all single-story non-residential construction and about 25 percent in the manufacturing market.

"The tremendous growth of industry throughout Europe convinced us that the same potential market exists for pre-engineered building systems in these countries," the Armco official said.

The Midland and Armco actions are notable because very few American companies have tried to satisfy European steel needs by opening production facilities on the Continent, relying instead on exports.

Among those few that have made the move, U.S. Steel has for a number of years held a minority interest in a Spanish steel mill and a 50 percent interest in a producer of stainless steel in Italy. More recently, it also set up facilities to make building components in Belgium.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Paris

Air Liquide	438	Michelin	1,560
Béghin	211	Mobil	283.20
BNCI	13	OmniumPét.	258
Can.Pacific	412	PathéMarc	73.90
C.G.E.	460	Péchiney	197
C.S.F.	139	Peugeot	245
Citroën	123.50	Radio Techn.	198
CieBancaire	539	Rhokana	37.80
Créd.Comm.	165	Rh.Poulenc	239
Créd.Lyonn.	23.40	Rio Tinto	97.90
DeBeers 100	43.30	RoyalDutch	242.50
EssoStand.	140.50	St.Gobain	172
Fin.Par.BP	276	Schneider	248
Fr.Pétroles	225.40	Shell	53.30
IBM	2,247	Soc.Générale	243.80
ImpOil	92	SuezCieFin	385
IntNickCan	260	Thomson	172
Mach.Bull	107.70	Ugine-Kuhl	198
		Young3½%	385

Auto Output Up in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said vehicle exports were 67,389 in November, compared with 71,321 in October and 53,593 in November last year. Exports for the first 11 months of this year were 777,558 units, an increase of 41.5 percent over the same period last year, it added.

Japanese Accord Signed by Ford

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Hokkaido Jidosha Kogyo said today it signed an agreement with Ford Motor Co. for distribution of Ford tractors, industrial and agricultural machinery in Japan.

The joint venture, called Hokkai Ford Tractor Co., will be shared equally by the two firms, the announcement said.

The Japanese firm said it would apply to the government for approval of the plan early next year and hoped to put the joint venture in operation in early 1970.

Snow, Holidays Dull Action

Rally Is Extended in Quiet, Low-Volume N.Y. Session

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Pollution-control issues were the stars of Wall Street today as the stock market kept moving ahead along the road to a year-end rally. Prices held to a firm and definitely cheerful tone.

The heavy snow storm, coupled with a semi-holiday air in the financial district, slackened trading pace to the second slowest session of 1969. The market was closed yesterday to observe Christmas.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange limped along at 6.75 million shares, or just a shade over the 6.63-million-share turnover of Aug. 11. In turn, that session, with its closing at 2 p.m., marked the lightest trading in nearly two years.

In an average session for 1969, around 11.3 million shares changed hands, but nobody was complaining today about the market's buoyancy in price action. A total of 896 issues finished higher, while the Big Board showed only 380 backsliders.

Easing Credit

The chief momentum for the widespread gains came from the same source as Wednesday's powerful advance. This was the suggestion by Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, that the time may be nearing to urge an easing of credit restraints upon the Federal Reserve Board.

The tightness of credit, as one observer put it, has been the big noose around the neck of the stock market in 1969. An easing of credit would give more breathing room to stock prices—this, at least, is the rationale among many brokers.

Underscoring the market's strength was the greatly improved ratio of 13 new yearly highs to 30 new lows. As recently as Tuesday, this ratio was seven highs to 208 lows.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 3.30 points to 797.45. In the previous session, it had surged 10.36 points under the spell of Mr. McCracken's words.

Market analysts noted, meanwhile, that tax-loss selling for 1969 largely has spent its awesome force and that "the bargain-hunters are poking around."

With only three trading days left for 1969, there was talk in the snow-covered canyons of finance of "a year-end rally, maybe."

Occidental Petroleum, up 1/2 to 25 5/8, led the 15 most active stocks. So strong was the general list that only one issue showed a loss. That was U.S. Smelting, off 3/8 to 35 1/2.

Leasco Data Processing, rising 2 5/8 to 30 3/8, scored as the best gainer on the active roster. Cited as one reason for its recent strength (up 4 7/8 in the last two trading days) was a meeting with security analysts slated for early next month.

The impact of the 1970s was apparent in the brisk gains posted by anti-pollution issues. This nation's environment, and its control, promises to be a critical subject in the coming decade. Sources of environmental pollution range from air and sound to water and sewage.

Among the new highs were these companies with a stake in pollution control: Buffalo Forge, up 3 1/4 to 50 5/8; American Air Filter, up 1 1/2 to 50; Zurn Industries, up 1 1/4 to 34, and Joy Manufacturing, up 3/4 to 40 3/4.

"Pollution-control stocks are the latest fad in the market," declared one analyst.

Conglomerates showed strength. Teledyne added two points to 38 3/8, City Investing 1 3/4 to 27 1/8, LTV one to 27 3/4, AMK 1 1/2 to 29, and Gulf and Western 3/4 to 19 1/2.

McDonnell Douglas gained another 1/2 to 30 after gaining two on Wednesday on news it received the Air Force F-15 contract over North American Rockwell and Fairchild Hiller. Rockwell, which lost three points Wednesday, was up 3/4 at 23 today while Fairchild Hiller slipped another 1/4 to 12 7/8 after tumbling 3 1/8 on Wednesday.

Liquidonics Sells Holding in UMC

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Liquidonics Industries Inc., said today it has sold its 50.4 percent interest in the common stock of UMC Industries to Overseas International Corp. of Luxembourg.

The firm said the block was sold for $57.8 million, or about $22.25 a share. Proceeds were used to repay short term bank borrowing used to finance a tender offer at $30 a share for the UMC shares in February.

Liquidonics said it had an average cost of $28.70 a share for all of its UMC stock, and a loss on the sale of approximately $16.6 million.

U.S. Commercial Paper Totals Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The total volume of commercial paper outstanding in the United States, seasonally adjusted, rose by $848 million during November to an all-time high of $32.89 billion, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said today.

Bank-related paper, not seasonally adjusted, rose to $4.08 billion in November, up $347 million, or 12 percent, from the end of October.

The volume of directly placed paper increased by $244 million, or 1 percent, to $20.48 billion and dealer paper rose $503 million, or 5 percent, to $12.41 billion.

IT&T Unit in France

PARIS, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—International Standard Electric Corp., a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph, has made a $1.5 million bid for a 67 percent holding in Etablissements Pigier, a French secretarial training concern, according to Pigier. Terms of the offer made by Lazard Frères et Cie. are $33.87 a share for a minimum 45,000 shares out of a total 67,000.

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has declared a quarterly dividend of Can. $0.35 on its Capital Stock, payable on January 20, 1970 to each shareholder of record at the close of business on December 29, 1969.

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are payable at N.V. Slavenburg's Bank, Kantoor Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 452, Amsterdam.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Chge.
44¾	28¾	Schenley	1.40	11	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	18½	Schlitz pf	wi	8	18¾	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
65¼	40¾	Schering	.80	40	57¼	57¼	56¾	57⅛	
14½	5¼	Schick		22	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
110½	82	Schimbr	1.40	x13	83	83	82½	83	+ ½
26½	10⅜	Scient Resrc		153	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	19	SciRe	pf1.65k	6	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
47	21⅞	SCM Cp	.60b	x168	23	23⅞	23	23¾	+ ⅞
24¾	14	SCOA Ind	.60	38	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
32½	21	ScolLadF	.56	2	28⅛	28¾	28¾	28¾	
23⅝	13	ScottPetz	.80	30	14⅝	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	19⅛	ScottPore	.60	114	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
34½	26½	Scott Paper	1	8	33¾	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
56½	39	Scovill	M 1.40	2	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
24⅝	11¼	ScrewBt	.45g	18	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
—	5⅝	Scud DuVal		97	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¼	⅞	Scuddr	pf.56g	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	32¾	SbCLInd	2.20	26	35⅞	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅞
36⅜	15⅞	SbcWorld	Air	60	16¼	17	15⅞	17	+ ⅛
60½	24⅝	Seagrve	.50b	22	26¼	27	26¼	27	+1
50⅛	35⅞	Searl GD	1.30	90	⅝	41⅜	41	41	+ ⅛
74⅝	60¼	SearsR	1.50a	38	67⅛	68½	67⅛	68¼	+ ⅛
31¾	18	Seatrain	Line	21	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
34½	22⅛	SEDCO	.06	23	21⅞	21⅞	20¾	20⅞	— 1⅛
25⅜	5⅛	Selon	1.05f	33	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅜	28	Semrmet	.50	9	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅜
72⅛	41⅝	Shell Oil	2.40	97	43¼	44⅛	42⅝	44¼	+1½
41	19½	ShellcrGl	.80	27	21	21⅛	20⅜	21½	+1
23¾	19⅝	ShellGl	pf1.40	1	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
41½	21¼	ShellGl	pf1.35	3	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
59¼	45½	SherwnWm	2	4	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	27⅛	Shulton	.80b	21	40⅞	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	10½	Siegel Hl	.68	11	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
26	16	SierraPac	.72	6	17	17⅛	17	17	
42	21½	SignalCo	1.20	234	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23¾	+1⅛
82¼	42½	Signal	pf2.20	2	46¼		46¼	47	+1
35⅛	18⅞	Signal	pf 1	3	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
51	33⅜	Signode	1.10	3	43⅛	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
21	8¾	SimmPre	.10	71	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
59	44	Simmn	1.40a	5	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	
87⅜	62	SiegerCo	2.40	15	81⅜	81¾	81	81¾	+ 1½
67¾	33¾	Skelly Oil	1	26	36	36⅞	35¾	36½	+ ¾
48¼	28	Skil Corp	.90	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37	+ 1½
41⅝	25¾	Skyline	.16	83	26⅝	27	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
50	37⅛	SmithAO	1.40	4	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ½
43	28⅛	Smith Intl	.36	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
51	36	Smith KF	2	167	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	— ⅛
34½	23¼	Smucker	.70	x2	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
26	12¼	SolaBasic	.50	13	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
44½	25½	Soo Lin	2.25g	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
31½	19	SOS Cons	.40	4	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	
32⅜	24¼	SCarEG	1.9	10	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
27½	21¼	SouJerG	1.46	3	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
58⅛	46	Southdwn	Inc	3	46⅞	46⅞	46	46	— ⅜
24⅜	14½	SoeastPS	1.08	4	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
39½	29	SouCalE	1.40	69	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
50⅜	24¼	SouInGs	1.20	43	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25¼	
29⅞	21⅝	SouInGE	1.60	24	29⅛	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅜	SouNGas	1.40	16	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
46½	30¾	Sou Pac	1.80	65	33	33¾	32⅝	33¼	+ 1⅛
66	42¼	Sou Ry	2.80a	27	46	46½	45⅞	46¼	+ ¼
17⅝	13	Sou Ry	pf 1	17	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
39⅜	21½	Sweet Airmot		2	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅝	
13⅞	10⅛	Swest PS	.70	24	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
28⅛	18½	Sparfans	.15g	18	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
27	18½	Spartan A	.60	30	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Sparton	.40	29	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅝	Sperry Hut	1	6	36⅛	36⅝	35¾	35⅝	+ ⅛
55⅞	36⅛	SperryR	.47g	263	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	
34⅛	16⅜	SpringsMl	.54	25	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	SpringsMill	1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	18	SquareD	.90a	30	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	
67½	46⅝	Squibb B	1.50	36	66½	66½	66	66	— ⅛
36⅞	26⅛	StaleyMf	1.40	1	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
51	41⅜	St Brand	1.50	16	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	
32	20½	StBrPalni	.32	12	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	14¼	Std Intl	24b	9	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
31⅞	10½	Std Kollsman		57	11⅝	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅝
75	48¼	StdCal	2.80b	263	50⅜	51⅜	50¼	51⅞	+ ⅞
70¾	44	StOilInd	2.30	57	47⅜	49	47⅜	48⅞	+1⅜
65⅞	60⅝	StOilNJ	3.75e	281	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	62¼	
119⅜	65¼	StdOilOh	2.70	38	82⅛	82¾	82⅛	82¾	+ ⅛
28⅜	8½	St Packaging		35	⅞	1	⅞	1	
34⅛	22⅜	St Prss	.60	15	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
15⅞	9⅜	StPrudent	.66	24	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
54	41⅝	StanWks	1.40	8	45¾	45¾	45	45	— ⅝
15⅛	13⅜	Stanray	.60	43	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	15¼	Starrett	.80	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
50	31	StauffCh	1.80	9	32⅝	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	+ ⅛
50	35⅛	StaurC	pf1.80	4	35¾	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	SterchiBr	.48	3	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
15⅜	9⅛	SterlDrug	.75	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
65	26¼	Stevenvl	2.40	15	39¾	40⅝	39¾	40¼	+1
38¼	21⅜	Stoke VanC	1	37	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
13⅜	13	StokeVC	pf 1	2750	13¼	13⅜	13	13	
51	33⅞	StoneW	1.90	x6	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅞	StoneCont	.36	x2	12	12	12	12¼	+ ⅛
62	24½	StorerBcst	1	34	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
60⅞	27½	StudeWorth	1	31	35¾	36¾	35	36⅛	— ⅜
46⅝	26⅛	StuW	pfA1.40	21	29	29	29	29	— ⅝
30	14⅞	SuburbCo	.48	40	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	25¾	SudPrpn	1.60	20	32⅝	32⅞	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	12¼	SuCrest	.80	1	12½	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
43	26	SunChem	.40	13	34¼	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
76¾	42⅛	Sun Oil	1b	25	42⅞	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	+ 1
58¼	33⅞	Sun Oil	pf2.25	27	36⅜	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	23½	Sunbeam	.80	13	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
67	25⅛	Sundstrnd	.80	17	28	28½	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
75⅞	44⅝	Sundst	pf3.50	2	46½	46⅝	46½	46½	+ 1½
27½	12¼	Sunsh Min	.50	82	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅝
47⅛	19	Sup Valu	1.10	25	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
235	134½	SuperOil	1.40	16	130½	130½	130	130½	
41¼	20	SupmkGn	.40	9	28¼	28½	28	28	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅜	SurvyFd	.80g	20	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
26⅜	12¾	Swank	.60a	50	13⅜	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
35¼	27¼	Swift Co	.60	115	29½	30¼	29½	30⅛	+ ⅝
32½	22	Swingline	.40	18	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
38⅛	27	SybronCp	.60	164	35¾	39	35⅜	38⅝	+2⅝
68	52⅜	Sybron	pf2.40	2	62	63	62	63	+2
32⅜	13⅜	Sylvan Donn		16	27¾	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ¼

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Chge.
		T							
43¼	26⅛	Taft Brd	.60	64	26⅞	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
30½	17⅜	TalcotTN	1.10	25	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
61	26	Talley Ind		17	36⅛	37¼	36¼	37	+ ¾
29⅝	19¾	Tampa El	.76	11	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23¾	
41		Tandy Corp		26	59⅝	60	59¾	60	
23⅜	19½	TappanCo	.40	3	23	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	TechMat	.22f	27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
74⅛	51⅜	Tektronix		41	73⅛	74½	72¾	74⅛	+ 1¼
45½	28¼	Teledyne		366	36⅛	38¾	36⅛	38½	+2
339	112	Teledy	pf3.50	3	148½	152	148½	5152	+11½
86¾	76	Teledyne	pf 6	3	79½	80	79½	80	+1¾
31¾	21¾	Tenneco	1.32	137	23	23⅛	22¾	23w3-	5
31⅜	21¾	Tenneco	1.32	137	23	23⅛	22¾	23¾+	⅛
115½	80	Tennec	pf5.50	9	85	85¾	85	85½	+1¼
39⅛	27¾	Texaco	1.40	791	29¾	30⅛	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
35	22¼	TexETm	1.40	57	23	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
41	24⅛	TexGasT	1.48	13	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	— ⅛
39⅝	24⅜	TexGs	pf1.50	3	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
39⅞	19⅛	TexGSul	.60	498	21	21⅛	20½	21	+ ⅛
38⅛	26	Texas Ind	1b	11	33	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅜
140½	94¾	TexasInst	.80	30	122¼	122¾	121¾	121⅞	—1⅜
49⅛	32⅞	TexOilGs	.05	6	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	+1⅛
24¼	15⅜	TexPLd	.45g	9	16	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	50¼	ItexUtil	1.68	34	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅜
45	23¾	Textron	.90	57	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
51⅜	32	Textrn	pf2.08	3	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	Textrn	pf1.40	17	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	
22¾	10⅛	Thiokol	.40	218	10⅝	11¼	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
52½	40⅜	ThomBet	1.04	1	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
30⅜	17	ThriftyDr	.60	45	19½	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
28½	26⅞	TI Corp	1.40	18	28½	28½	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
100⅜	26⅝	TimeIn	1.90a	26	39½	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
49⅛	37½	TimesMir	.50	9	40⅞	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
40⅜	27⅛	TimkRB	1.80	47	28½	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ⅜
32	20⅛	TishRity	.40	15	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+1⅛
25½	18⅝	Tobin	Pkg	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	28⅜	ToddShp	1.20	3	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
35⅜	26	ToledEd	1.72	20	27¼	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅜	ToolRoll	.40b	2	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
72	47½	Trane Co	.50	10	65	65	65	65	
35	25½	TransUn	1.16	4	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
48⅜	21	TrnWAir	.50p	328	23⅝	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	24	TrnWAir	pf 2	4	24⅝	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
20⅞	9	TranWF	.99f	24	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	23	Transmr	.50b	193	24⅜	25⅜	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	Transcon	.40	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
27¾	1.90	Transctl	Inv	85	21⅜	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	
16⅜	6	Transitron		71	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
28	26½	Travelers	.80	128	22⅞	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
48⅛	28⅜	Travlers	pf 2	18	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	33⅜	TriCont	3.47	34	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
40⅜	33⅜	TriCon	pf2.50	3	⅜	34	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
37⅞	14⅝	TrianIn	1.25g	31	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
45	21⅛	TRW Inc	1	73	39	40¼	38¾	40¼	+2¼
101	72	TRW	pf4.50	3	78	79½	78	79½	+2½
108½	80	TRW	pf4.40	1	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	90¾	— ⅛
17⅞	14	Tucsn GE	.72	16	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
41¾	14⅜	TwenCnt	.50p	188	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16⅜	+ ½
		U-V							
49½	26⅝	UAL Inc	1	134	29	29¾	29	29⅛	+1⅛
36¼	25⅞	UARCO	1.10	4	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	13¾	UGI Cp	1.20	6	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	UMC Ind	.72	73	17¼	17	17⅜	17⅝	+1¼
18⅜	8⅝	Unarco	.40	11	9	9	9	9	
36	26⅛	UniINV	1.49a	3	31¼	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	27⅜	Un Camp	1	5	30⅞	31⅛	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
47¼	35¼	Un Carbide	2	337	37	38	36¾	37⅛	+ 1
28⅜	4¼	Union Corp		34	8¾	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
25⅞	17⅛	Un Elec	1.20	131	17½	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
74⅛	57⅛	Un El	pf4.50	220	59	59	59	59	+1¼
65	50	Un El	pf4.20	230	57	57	52	52	
64½	33¾	UnOilCal	1.60	152	38¼	40¼	38¼	40	+2¼
84	46¼	UOCal	pf2.50	51	50½	52⅛	50½	52½	+3½
53¾	42	Un Pac	Cp 2	32	44¾	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅜
63¾	37¼	UnionPacif	2	12	39¾	39⅞	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
117⅝	7	UnPac	pf.40	19	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
53	37⅛	Unionam	1.40	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
32	10¾	Unitroyal	.70	127	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
115½	80	Unitroyal	pf 8	2120	99½	100	99½	100	+ ½
49⅞	26¾	Unishops	.30	10	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
81⅛	38⅝	UnitAirc	1.80	67	40	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Unit Cp	.70g	29	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
24¼	11⅛	Unit Fin	Cal	26	11⅜	11¾	11¼	11⅝	
87	40½	Un Fruit	1.40	14	43	45	43	44¼	+2⅜
20⅞	11⅜	Unit Ind	.20	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
37⅛	26⅛	Unit MM	1.30	3	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
35⅜	17	Un Nuclr	.92f	32	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¾	Unit Pk	Min	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	31⅝	USFarS	3.49g	16	32⅜	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	US Fregt	1.40	27	29⅝	29½	28⅝	29¼	— ⅜
88	62⅛	USGypsm	3a	17	64	64¼	63¼	64¼	
46⅛	31	USGyp	pf1.80	1	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
32½	21	US Indust	.45	49	26	26½	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
36	26⅝	US PlyCh	.84	22	32⅛	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
83⅞	73	USPCh	pf5.50	240	74½	74½	74	74	—7
42½	27⅞	USPCh	pf4.20	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
34	20⅛	US Shoe	.88	31	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
65⅛	33	US Smelt	1b	917	35⅞	36⅜	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
49	32¾	US Steel	2.40	212	34⅜	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	USTobac	1.10	74	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
32	20½	Unit Util	.88	28	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
36	26¼	UnUtl	pf1.25	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅞	UnvLeaf	1.50	2	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
24¾	20¾	UnivO Pd	.80	184	26⅞	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅞
111½	64¾	Univsty	Comp	92	101½	103¼	99¾	103¼	—1½
58¾	37⅛	Upiohn	1.60	432	51⅜	51¾	51⅛	51¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	17	Urs Bldg	.40	40	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
38½	19½	USLIFE	.50	15	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
46	34⅛	USM Cp	1.60	5	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39¼	— ⅛
47	29¾	UtahCons	.60	65	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅜	+1¾
38¼	29	Utah PL	1.80	30	30	30¼	30	30	
37½	26½	Valve Cp	.40	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	— ¼
39¼	24½	Varan Asso		103	27½	28½	27½	28¼	+ ¾
42	26	Veeder	1.60	4	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	15	Vendo Co	.60	32	15¾	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	31	VF Corp	1	1	31	31	31	31	
63¼	26½	VictComp	.50	118	30½	30½	29¾	30	— ⅛

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Chge.
44½	7½	Villager	.37p	42	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	
32⅞	21	VaElPw	1.12	93	22	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
103⅛	93	VaEP	pf7.72	z50	96	96	96	96	
83¼	62½	VaE&P	pf 5	z30	63¾	65¼	63¾	63¾	+ ½
79	58½	VaEP	pf4.80	z60	61	61	61	61	—1
64½	51½	VaEP	pf4.04	z100	53	53	53	53	+1½
28⅞	16¼	Vornado		111	16¼	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ½
38⅜	20¾	VSI Corp	.48	3	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	16¾	Vulcan Mat	1	22	17¼	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
23¾	13½	VWR Unit	.72	13	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		W							
36⅜	23½	Walgreen	1	11	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅜
49⅜	22	Wall Murry	1	14	22½	22⅞	22¼	22½	
68	38	WallM	pf1.70	2	39	39½	39	39½	+1½
14⅛	6⅞	Walworth	Co	8	7⅜	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
52⅞	24⅜	WardFd	1.10f	24	29¾	30⅜	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
34½	19½	Warnaco	.90	7	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	
74⅝	52½	WarLam	1.10	20	72	72	71¼	71¼	— ⅜
56½	29	Warn Sw	1.60	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
29⅞	23¾	WasGas	1.72	22	24	24	23⅞	24	
22⅜	11⅜	WashSt	.70	4	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅛	Was Wat	1.28	30	19⅞	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	14	Waikin	Johns	82	19	20⅝	19	20½	+1¾
22⅞	12⅛	Wayn Gas	.76	3	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
38⅜	9⅝	WeanUnit	.80	14	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
27¼	14	Weathrd	.50g	29	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
23⅜	10⅜	Webb Del	E	155	11½	12	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Welbilt	.11f	23	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
36⅝	19	WescoF	1.37f	42	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
31⅜	21¼	WestTra	.50g	5	21¾	21¾	20⅞	20⅝	— ⅜
76	58	WFP	pf 4.50	250	60	60	60	60	+ ½
61⅝	23⅜	WstPIP	1.65g	21	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
44⅜	17	WnAir	L .50p	25	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅜	
44⅛	35¾	Wn Banc	1.30	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	21½	Wstn Md	1.60	9	21⅝	22¼	21⅞	22¼	
46⅜	18⅛	WstnPac	2.20	35	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe

	Bid	Ask
Oslo 6½-77	93	94½
Oslo 7¼-73	96½	98
Philips 6¾-79	92½	94
Portugal 6⅞-77	95	96½
Proct&G 6¼-87	89½	91
Quebec Hydro 8-74	97	98
Renault 6½-82	84	85½
Rockwell 6¾-73	94½	95¾
S.F.E. 7-74	93½	95
Shell Intl 6½-79	89½	91
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	84	85½
Siemens 5½-79	100	101½
Sumitomo 7¼-73	95½	96½
Teledyne 7-73	94½	96
Teled 6½-83 w/w	91	92½
TransalpF 6½-83	86	87½
Transocean 8-84	94	95½
T.R.W. 7¼-83	89	90½
Zapataw/w 6½-80	88½	90
Levitt Town 5-83	56	58
MarMidland 5-83	96	98
Miles 4¾-83	113	115
Mitsui 6½-83	99	101
Motorola 4½-83	90	92
MurphyO 5-89	68	70
Nabisco 5½-88	100	102
Owensill 5-77	99	101
PanAm 5¼-88	76	78
Pepsico 4¾-81	105	107
PhilMor 4¾-89	93	95
PhilLamp 4¾-83	104	106
R.C.A. 5-88	87	89
ReynMet 5-88	84	86
SCM 5½-89	79	81
Searle 4½-88	92	94
Texaco 4½-88	80	82
Tyco Int 5-84	58	60
Utahint 5½-83	111½	113½
WardFood 5½-88	87	89
WarnLam 4½-88	121	123

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amoco 5½-84	85	87
Amro 5½-89	96	98
Apco 6-89	96	98
AKU 4¾-89	86	88
Alusuisse 4¾-87	92	95
Ambac 5½-83	84	86
AmCan 4¾-88	83	85
AmTgbs 4¾-88	94	96
Asahi 6¾-84	97	99
Ashland 5-88	78	80
BurmaO 5¼-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	89	91
Chrysler 4¾-88	68	70
Cummins 5-88	95½	97½
Denny's 5½-89	65	67
Equity Fd 5¼-89	90	92
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
Firestone 5-88	92	94
Ford 5-83	79	81
GenElec 4¼-85	80	82
GenFoods 4½-83	95	97
Hitachi 6¼-84	95½	97½
I.S.E. 5-88	102½	104½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	102½	103½
J. Logan 4½-83	84	86
WaltKidde 5-89	87	89
KLM 5¾-88	89	91
Komatsu 6¼-84	103	105
Kubota 6½-84	97	99
Lasco 5-88	80	82
Leasco 5-89	59	61
LTV 5-88	48	50

Sterling-DM Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Ireland 7-81	93	95
N.Zealand 6¾-82	92	94
StraKvina 7¼-83	93	95

Unit of Account Bonds

	Bid	Ask
BancoFom 5.30-78	92	93
CassaMez 5½-78	86½	87½
Cavado 7⅛-80	95½	96½
ComFesBl 6½-86	86	87
Copen Gr 5¾-84	88	89
Copen City 6⅝-76	96½	97½
Copen City 6⅞-88	93	94
CUI 6¾-77	96	97
Escom 7⅝-78	93	94
Eur C&S 5¾-86	90	91
NorgesK 6½-83	92	93
Radernes 6¾-80	96	97
Reed 6¾-83	89½	92½
Sacor 6¾-76	98½	99½
Sacor 6¾-77	98½	99½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	96.95	90.80	108.24
Previous	96.95	90.80	108.24

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 26, 1969

	Bid	Ask
Energy	13.03	13.03
Entprse	8.08	8.83
Equity	9.20	10.05
Egot Gth	17.61	19.30
Essex	17.73	
Everst In	13.56	14.82
Fairfld	11.13	12.16
Farm Bu	11.07	11.07
Fed Grth	13.05	14.26
Fid Cap	11.34	15.39
Fid Fund	16.72	18.27
Fid Trnd	24.84	27.15
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.64	7.27
Indust	4.08	4.47
Incom	6.24	6.83
Vent	8.43	9.23
FstF Va	10.68	11.67
Fstln Dis	8.75	9.59
Fst InGth	10.07	11.04
Fst InStk	8.75	9.59
Fst Multi	9.54	9.69
Fst Nat	7.49	8.19
Fst Siera	43.02	47.17
Fiel Cal	7.44	
Flet Fnd	6.48	
Fla Gth	7.11	7.77
Fnd Gth	5.65	6.7
Founders	8.11	8.86
Foursq	11.06	12.09
Franklin Group:		
Com St	6.67	7.31
Idnic	9.97	10.93
Util	6.06	6.64
Incom	2.06	2.26
Freedm	8.02	8.77
Fd frMul	10.21	10.21
Fund Am	9.63	10.52
Gen Sec	10.47	10.47
Gibrelr	14.36	14.36
Group Sec:		
Aero Sc	8.42	9.21
Com St	12.11	13.24
Ful Ad	8.49	9.19
Grth Ind	21.57	21.57
Gryphn	15.69	17.15
Guardn	24.46	24.46
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.51	4.92
Gh	9.00	9.84
Hanovr	1.37	1.49
Harbor	8.61	9.41
Hartwll	14.87	16.25
H&C Lev	11.74	12.69
Hedb Gor	8.32	8.32
Hedge	12.14	13.30
Herime	2.93	3.20
H Mann	15.59	16.24
Hubsmn	6.41	7.00
ISI Gth	5.42	5.92
ISI Inc	4.38	4.79
Impact F	9.04	9.88
Imp Cap	9.50	10.33
Imp Gth	7.47	8.14
Inc FdB	6.64	7.28
Indopnd	10.90	10.93
Ind Trnd	12.70	13.88
Industry	6.15	6.72
InsBk Stk	6.99	7.64
Inv Guid	9.24	9.24
Inv Indic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inves Bos	12.01	13.16
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	5.06	5.50
Mut	9.74	10.59
Prog	4.91	5.34
Stock	19.03	20.69
Select	8.84	9.46
Var Py	7.77	8.44
Inv Resh	5.02	5.49
Istel	21.74	22.41
Ivy	8.25	8.25
J. Hncock	8.49	9.18
Johnstn	21.50	21.50
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	17.97	19.76
Cus B2	19.06	20.83
Cus B4	8.77	9.58
Cus K1	7.66	8.36
Cus K2	5.20	5.69
Cus S1	18.01	19.65
Cus S2	9.82	10.72
Cus S3	7.45	8.13
Cus S4	5.25	5.72
Polar	4.17	4.57
Knickb	6.84	7.50
Knick Gt	11.38	12.46
Lex Grth	9.89	10.80
Lex Invst	9.39	10.26
Lex Rsch	15.67	17.13
Liberty	6.03	6.59
Life Stk	5.37	5.86
Life Inv	7.30	7.98
Ling	5.14	5.60
Loomis Sayles:		
Caned	41.38	41.38
Capit	11.38	11.38
Mut	14.58	14.58

	Bid	Ask
Manhtn	7.68	8.39
Mass Fd	10.73	11.73
Mass Gth	12.46	13.56
Mass Tr	15.29	16.71
Mates	5.63	5.63
Mathers	11.86	11.86
McDon	8.67	9.50
MidA Mu	6.46	7.07
Moody Cp	14.12	15.43
Moody's	13.47	14.72
Morton Funds:		
Grwth	9.47	10.38
Incom	3.88	4.25
Insur	8.09	8.87
MIF Fd	8.15	8.81
MIF Gth	5.73	6.29
Mu OmG	5.03	5.47
Mu Omin	9.29	10.15
Mut Shrs	17.27	17.27
Mut Trst	2.46	2.46
NEA Mut	10.62	10.84
Nat WSec	9.72	10.52
Nat Ind	10.66	10.66
Nat Invst	8.37	9.05
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.28	11.23
Bond	5.32	5.81
Divid	4.15	4.54
Grwth	9.01	9.85
Pf Stk	6.54	7.15
Incom	5.21	5.69
Stock	8.06	8.81
Nat West	7.24	7.91
Nat Grth	9.58	10.41
Neuwth	24.24	24.24
New Wld	13.26	14.49
NY Vent	19.01	20.81
Newton	16.47	18.00
Noreast	14.65	14.65
Ocngph	7.51	8.21
Omega	8.18	8.30
100 Fd	13.71	14.98
101 Fd	9.24	10.10
One WmS	16.10	16.10
O'Neil	15.24	16.21
Oppenh	7.64	8.35
Pace Fnd	10.68	11.67
Penn Sq	7.84	7.84
Pa Mut	8.01	8.01
Phila	14.49	15.88
Pilgrim	9.63	10.56
Pilt	7.51	8.21
Pine St	10.59	10.59
Pion Ent	7.56	8.26
Pion Fnd	12.17	13.30
Pion Inv	11.26	12.31
Price Funds:		
Grwth	25.91	25.91
N Era	9.64	9.64
N Hor	29.01	29.01
Pro Fund	10.40	10.40
Provdnt	4.42	4.83
Puritan	9.70	10.60
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	9.75	10.66
Georg	13.95	15.21
Grth	10.03	10.96
Incom	7.77	8.49
Invest	7.68	8.31
Vista	10.29	11.25
Voyag	8.44	9.22
Rep Tech	4.92	5.38
Revere	12.71	13.89
Rosenth	7.10	7.76
Salem Fd	6.03	6.59

	Bid	Ask
Schustr	15.75	17.24
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	unavail	
Spcl	33.31	33.31
Bal	15.03	15.03
Com St	11.01	11.01
Sec Div	unavail	
Sec Equit	3.72	4.07
Sec Inv	7.05	7.70
Selec Am	10.21	11.04
Sel SpecS	16.37	17.90
Sh Dean	19.60	19.60
Side	10.07	11.04
Sigma	10.11	11.05
Sig Inv	11.71	12.80
Sigma Tr	9.20	10.05
Smith B	9.79	9.79
Swn Inv	8.30	8.97
Swinv Gt	7.96	8.61
Sover Inv	13.19	14.44
Spectra	9.13	10.01
StFrm Gt	5.28	5.28
State St	49.50	50.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	11.08	12.14
Fiduc	7.08	7.76
Scien	4.51	4.94
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	23.18	23.18
Cap Op	15.22	15.22
Istock	14.40	14.40
Sup InGt	6.84	7.53
SupInSt	9.60	10.52
Syncr Gt	10.82	11.84
TMR Ap	19.82	21.66
Teachrs	9.84	10.25
Technol	6.28	6.86
Technol	7.26	7.91
Temp Gt	24.71	27.01
Towr MR	6.63	7.25
Tran Cap	7.50	8.15
Trav Eq	10.07	11.01
Tudor Fd	16.04	17.53
TwnC Gt	4.36	4.77
TwnC Inc	4.43	4.84
Unif Mut	10.18	11.13
Unifd	9.34	10.21
United Funds:		
Accm	7.15	7.81
Incom	13.70	14.57
Iscien	8.06	8.81
UFd Can	unavail	
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	7.64	8.37
Incom	4.98	5.46
Spl Sit	7.19	7.88
VnceS spl	7.92	8.66
Vandrbt	7.72	8.44
Vangd	5.35	5.85
Var InvP	4.78	5.20
Viking	6.89	7.49
WallSt I	11.44	12.50
Wash Mu	11.93	13.01
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	24.91	26.50
Ivest	15.19	16.60
Morg	10.21	11.11
Techv	8.05	
Welltn	11.31	12.36
Windr	9.12	9.97
West Ind	7.99	8.73
Whitehll	14.74	16.11
Wincp Fd	8.88	9.70
Winfield	5.53	6.04
Wisc Fd	7.25	7.92
Worth	2.81	3.06

ADVERTISING
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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
18⅛	14½	PacNwTel 1	16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
80	59	PacP&L pf 5	z25	63	63	63	63	
25	17½	PacSLoan .30	3	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	−⅛
17¾	6½	PacSwAir wt	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	−⅜
29½	14⅝	PallCp A .32	113	15¾	18¾	15¾	18⅝	+2½
13⅞	5⅛	Pantsate .41f	11	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−½
18⅝	11⅝	Parmnt Pkg	9	12	12¾	12	12⅝	+⅝
15	6⅛	Park Ch .30a	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅝
17⅞	9	Park Ele .61f	12	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	
14⅞	7	Parklan Hos	24	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+½
17⅞	14½	Parsons RM	8	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
35¾	16⅝	Pat PPap .36	4	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+¾
16⅞	4¼	PatoCon .20g	74	5	5¾	5	5¾	+½
29	10¼	Peab Gal .39f	68	23⅝	25	23⅝	25	+1⅝
37⅝	17	Peel Elde r	10	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+⅛
18¼	9¼	Penn En .50a	7	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
16	7	PenobSh .40g	5	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−¼
7¾	3½	Pentron El	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
45½	30½	PEPI Inc	17	41⅝	42¼	41¾	42	+⅜
43¾	28⅝	Permaneer	3	31⅜	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−⅛
14⅝	7⅝	PhilLgD .87g	42	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅛
33½	18½	PhillipScr .20	3	24½	27	26½	27	+⅜
33⅝	5½	PhoenixS .97f	65	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
22⅝	7⅝	Piasecki Airc	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
55½	32	Pickwick Intl	1	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	−¼
18⅜	8⅞	Pierce G .40	5	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
27½	15	Pioneer Plas	7	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
20⅝	9⅝	PionerSy .44f	35	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
30½	18	PitDesMoin 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
39¼	29¾	Pittway .60b	14	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅝
10½	6⅛	Pit WVTr .54	12	7	7⅛	7	7	
20½	9⅝	PKL Co	30	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
47¾	16½	Plant Ind	28	37½	38¾	37⅝	38¾	+1½
29⅞	10¾	Plaza Group	53	16⅜	17¾	16⅜	17¾	+1½
44½	8⅞	Plume Alwod	14	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛
34½	11½	Ply Gem .36f	17	12½	13¾	12⅝	13¼	+⅝
11⅝	4⅞	PlyRub A .25	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
11	4⅞	PlyRub B .25	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
37⅛	14⅝	Pneu Scal .80	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
35¾	16¼	Pneumo Dyn	70	17⅝	17⅞	16⅝	16¾	
10½	4⅝	Polarad El	25	4½	4¾	4⅝	4½	−⅛
45⅞	17½	Poloron 1.55f	73	22½	24½	22¼	23⅝	+1
24	10⅝	Polychr 1.82f	10	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
21⅞	10	Polymer .43f	z150	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−½
46	23¾	Potter Inst	65	34⅝	35	34¼	34¼	+⅛
38½	11¼	Prairie Oil	12	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15½	+⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Pratt Lamb 1	3	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
22⅞	11⅝	PresRlt B .80	9	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+¼
23⅛	13⅜	ProlerSt .65g	13	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
12¼	9	Prov Gas .64	13	9½	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
33¾	18½	Prud Rsrc 1a	25	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32	+⅛
22⅞	7¾	PubcoPet .15	112	8½	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+⅜
67¼	52¾	PSColo pf4.25	z100	54	54	54	54	−½
18⅛	6⅝	Puritan Fash	26	7	7	7	7	−⅛
16¼	15⅛	PutnmsS .28	2	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
35¾	19½	Pyle Natl .60	2	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+¼
17¾	8⅛	Pyroil Co .24	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
R								
13	4½	Ramer Ind	12	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
14⅞	5¾	Rapid Am wt	164	6⅛	6⅜	6	6¼	+¼
14	6⅞	Raih Pack	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
22⅝	9	RaymEng .40	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
23	6¼	Reading Ind	28	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½	
28⅝	17¾	Realinv 1.20a	128	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
35	9½	RealtyE .25g	30	11¾	12	11⅝	12	
34	9	Realty E wt	3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
11¼	3⅞	REDM Corp	23	4	4⅛	3⅞	4	−⅛
10½	3½	Reeves Ind	68	3⅝	4	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
35¾	12⅛	Reeves Telec	37	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+⅛
82¼	30½	Rell Ins 2.20a	z150	31½	31½	31½	31½	−½
24⅛	9¾	Remco Ind	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅝	14	Rem Ar .80a	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
62¾	31⅝	RsrchCII .08	179	62⅞	67	61	67	+4½
20⅞	7¾	Reserve OG	113	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8½	
18	7⅞	Realstfix .50b	7	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
61¾	11⅛	ResortsIntl A	60	12¼	12½	11⅞	12¼	
47¼	16	Rest Asso .28	15	21	21	20¾	20¾	
25¼	20½	Rec Noreco	12	22¾	23	22¼	23	+½
13⅝	6¼	RIC Intl Ind	11	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
31¾	9⅛	Richford Ind	10	10½	10⅝	10	10⅛	
26	10¾	Riker Maxsn	18	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	−½
6⅛	3¼	Riker Mxn pf	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
29⅛	15	RioAlgom .40	1	17	17	17	17	+⅛
32¾	16½	Rite Aid .18	6	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅜
13⅞	5	Ritt Fin B .34	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15	5⅞	Robintech	13	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	−⅛
14⅝	7¼	Roblin Ind A	23	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7½	+¼
26⅝	16⅛	Rockower .20	15	21¾	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+¼
46¾	36⅝	Rogers 1.23f	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43	−⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Rollins Intl	80	27	29	27	28⅞	+1⅝
7⅛	3	Roll Roy .26g	5	3 3-16	3¼	3 3-16	3¼	+1-16
50⅞	23⅛	RooseRac .80	3	43	43½	43	43½	+½
12¼	4⅛	Rosenau .20	11	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
61½	20⅝	RownDrl .28g	14	24¾	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
26	8	Rowland Pd	2	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Royal Amer	99	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
21¼	7⅛	RoyBusn .45d	9	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛	−⅜
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indus	66	7½	7¼	7⅛	7¼	−⅛
13½	4⅛	Russeks .12f	24	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
10¼	5⅛	RussellA .02g	16	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
19⅛	8⅝	Russell M .50	4	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
39⅝	24⅞	RustCraft .40	3	30⅝	30¼	30	30	−⅝
9	3½	Ryerson Hay	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	
S-T								
25½	10	Safegurd Ind	15	14½	14½	14	14¼	
32⅝	18⅜	StJhnTrk .50	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅝
9⅝	4⅞	SalemBr .10g	11	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .59g	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
17⅝	13⅛	SDiegoG pf 1	2	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
38	19⅞	San JRa 2.65f	12	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	+½
21⅝	15⅜	SanRasS .10g	7	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+⅜
15⅝	5	Sargent Ind	130	5½	6	5⅜	5⅝	+⅜
29⅝	7½	Saturn Airwy	14	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
40⅛	23½	SavAStop .32	2	37	37	37	37	
61	27½	Savin B Mch	15	56⅞	57¾	56⅞	57¼	+⅜
21¾	12⅝	Savoy Indust	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
116	51¼	Saxon Indust	52	116½	116½	115½	116⅞	+2⅝
13⅛	5	Sayre Fisher	5	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
28⅞	14	Scam Instru	35	15⅞	16¼	15½	16⅛	+⅜
21⅞	15⅝	SchenultA .40	7	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
23½	11	Schiller .16	7	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	
45⅞	33	Science Mgt	11	41¾	42¾	41⅝	42¼	+1½
17¾	6	Scient Atlant	6	7	7	7	7	
27¾	11½	Scope Indust	14	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+⅛
39⅝	17	Scurry Rain	33	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅛	9	Sea Containr	22	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
15½	4⅞	SbdPlywd .10	4	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
15⅝	6⅝	Sealectro Cp	31	9⅛	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅛
19	6⅛	Sears Ind .44	10	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	+⅛
19½	9⅛	Seascn All	6	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	
17½	10¼	Sec Mtg .31g	23	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
14⅞	7	Seeman Bros	37	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
23½	10⅝	SelectCorp .40	14	11⅛	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+⅛
27⅞	11⅜	Selig Latz .80	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
14⅛	9¾	Sequoyah Ind	92	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
21¾	12	Servisco .38	13	16½	17	16½	17	+¼
12⅝	4⅞	Servo Corp	24	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅛
17½	8⅝	Seton Co .45	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
14⅞	5½	Shaer Sh .36	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
13⅝	5⅞	Shahmoon In	18	6⅛	7	6⅛	7	+¾
18⅛	4⅝	Shattck Denn	9	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
19⅝	9½	Shelf Wat .50	5	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
44	34⅝	Sherwod Med	13	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	−⅛
7⅜	2½	Sibaney Corp	125	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
19¼	13	Sierra P Ind	18	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅛
40⅛	13⅝	Sierracn .30p	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅝
14¼	9½	SIFCO .50b	1	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
33½	11	Sigmaln .50d	37	11¾	13	11½	13	+1
15¾	5	Silicon Tran	17	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
9⅝	6	SimcoStrs .28	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
21¾	11	Simkins .50	2	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
29½	19⅝	Simplexin .25	12	23	23	22½	22½	−⅛
35	21½	Simplex Wire	7	26⅜	26⅝	26	26	−⅜
45	24	SineVenOil 2	z100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
17½	8⅝	Sitkin SmRfg	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
37¼	21½	SkaggDrg .40	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅛
29¾	10⅝	SlickCorp .32	716	20⅞	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+1½
41½	23⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	179	41¼	45	41¼	44¼	+2¾
15	6⅝	SMD Ind .17	15	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	−⅛
47⅝	18½	Sollitron .20	36	37¼	38	37¼	38	+⅜
47⅝	29½	Sonder Brdct	3	34	34	34	34	
37	16¾	Soundesign	7	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅛
23	17½	SC 5.80pf 1.45	4	18⅛	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
28	19⅝	SC 5.30pf 1.33	6	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
19	14⅝	SC 4.78pf 1.19	10	14⅞	15	14¾	15	+⅛
17⅝	13½	SC 4.32pf 1.08	16	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
17⅝	13	SC 4.24pf 1.06	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
17⅝	6	Sou Real&UI	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
45⅞	20½	SouRoy 1.20b	47	33¼	42	33⅝	42	+8⅞
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	42	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
23⅛	7⅜	Spector .37p	38	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
19⅞	9⅝	Spectro .36	x8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
16⅝	5¾	Spedcor Elec	37	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
18⅝	9¼	SpeedOP .26f	7	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
28	15¾	Spencer Shoe	5	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+1
27⅝	16½	Std Allian .60	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
15	9⅛	Std Containr	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
27½	22¼	StdCoose 1.30	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+⅛
17¾	10	Std Dred .20g	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
13⅝	4⅛	StdMetal .27f	78	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
21¼	14	StdMet A .75	39	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
18	7⅝	Std Pac Corp	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
31⅝	21⅝	Std Pred 1.20	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
34⅝	26	Std Shrs 1.57f	3	28	28	28	28	+⅝
14½	11	Std Thomson	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
17¾	5	Stanley Avia	5	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
6 1-16	1⅛	Stanrock Ur	101	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
12⅞	3⅞	Stanwick Cp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
23½	16½	StapMach .80	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
12	7¼	Stardust .48g	10	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	−⅛
15⅞	9	Star Smkt .60	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
48¼	25	Statham Inst	9	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	−⅛
25	11⅜	SteinHal .25b	9	12	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
31⅛	22¼	Stepan Ch .48	12	23¼	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+⅞
25⅝	8½	Sterl Electrn	69	8¾	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+½
15⅛	8⅝	Sterl Extr .24	11	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
11¾	4⅛	SterPrec .25f	76	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
47	32	Stern Met .50	10	38	38	38	38	+⅛
31	22½	Sternco A	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	11	28	28	28	28	
45½	26	STP Cp .40a	25	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	
20⅝	5¾	Struthr Wells	61	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
37¾	11¼	Stylon Corp	9	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
26½	18½	Sun Elec .40	16	26¼	26½	26⅛	26½	
13½	6½	Sunair Electr	9	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
8¼	4½	Supercrt .08g	4	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
19⅞	13¼	Sup Surg Mf	4	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
54¾	17	Superscope	76	36½	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+⅞
12½	4⅝	Supronics Cp	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
38⅞	9¼	Susquehana	351	10	11⅝	9⅞	11⅝	+1⅝
39⅛	13	Susqueh pf 1	26	13½	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅝
18⅛	13½	Sutro Mt .52g	26	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
18¾	7⅛	Synalloy .49f	26	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
94¾	49⅛	Syntex .40b	96	65¾	65⅞	64⅝	64⅞	−⅞
53⅝	26½	Systems Eng	63	46¾	47⅛	46½	47	+½
19⅞	4⅜	Tamar Elecr	14	5	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
27½	17⅜	Tech Aerofm	12	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞	+⅝
56⅞	20⅝	Technic Oper	29	24⅝	25⅞	24	25⅞	+1⅛
12⅝	5¼	Technic Tape	47	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
39⅜	16½	Technico .40b	44	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
12¾	7⅜	Technitrol	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
23⅝	12½	Teleflex .40	5	14	14	14	14	+⅛
119	46	Telepromt	7	113	113	112	112	
8⅝	2⅛	Telev Mfrs	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
111¾	20¾	Telex Corp	146	101	101⅝	99½	100½	−¾
30½	16⅝	Tenna Corp	43	20⅝	21⅛	20½	20⅞	+⅛
11	6½	Tenneco wt	18	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
13½	4⅞	Tenney Eng	15	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
11¼	6	Tensor Cp	7	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17¾	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	28	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
52¾	30	Tesoro Pet	22	32¼	33⅛	32¼	33	+1
14⅜	7¾	Texstar	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
37	15	Textron wt	8	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅜
14¾	6½	TFI Co Inc	20	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅝
19¼	11¼	ThorMkt .60b	5	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
30¼	16¾	Thriftimt A 1	3	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
23	17⅝	Tokheim .60	2	21½	21½	21½	21½	−⅛
52	19¾	Tonka Cp .40	13	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
34¼	15¼	Tool Resrch	67	24¼	24½	23⅝	24½	+⅛
30¼	11⅛	TownCiry .20	17	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
14⅛	5	Tran Beacon	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
16	4⅝	Trns Car .10p	92	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
58¾	17½	TransLux .60	36	19¾	20⅛	19	20	
9¾	4	Transair .02g	9	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	−⅛
22¾	11¾	Transogrm	5	13½	13¼	13	13	−⅛
34¼	10	TWA wt	42	13¾	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
75½	62½	Tri Cont wt	5	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	−½
30	8⅞	TriStMot .38f	20	9	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
41½	16⅛	Triang P .15g	21	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
33¼	22½	TropGas 1.10	12	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+¼
6⅛	2½	Tubos Mex	30	2½	2⅝	2½	2 9-16	
15⅝	8⅛	21 Brand .29f	15	9	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
50½	18¼	Tyco Labs	39	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
U-V								
17⅞	6¼	UIP Corp	44	6½	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
44¾	10⅝	Unexcelled	110	12⅛	12½	12	12½	+⅜
19½	10	Un Finl 1f	9	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	−⅝
25½	14¼	Un Invest .70	3	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
34¾	13½	UnStOm .70g	140	14¼	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅝
23⅝	11	UnAircPd .50	11	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅜
9	4	Unit Asb .07g	91	4	4⅞	3 15-16	3 15-16	−1-16
13⅝	7	UnitBdC .10p	12	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
10½	2⅝	Unit Foods	60	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
½	1-32	Unit Foods rt	309	1-32	1-32	1-32	1-32	
14¼	5⅝	Un Natl Inv	65	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2¼	UnNatInv wt	17	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7⅛	UNtlInv pf.70	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
29¼	12⅝	UnPDye .50g	26	12¾	13	12¾	13	+⅜
18½	7¼	USCerm .15p	3	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
29	18⅝	US Filter	65	19¼	23⅞	19¼	23⅞	+4⅞
38	17¾	USHome Dev	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
28⅝	13½	US Leas .28	47	16⅜	17¼	16⅝	17⅜	+1⅛
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	31	33	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+⅜
25⅛	9	USRadm .22g	25	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
26¼	16⅝	USRlt Ir 1.20	18	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
22⅞	12⅝	USRedct .20p	16	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
16⅝	8	USRubR .50g	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15⅛	10½	US Smelt wt	11	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+¼
11⅝	4	Unlv Cig .19f	10	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
37½	8	Un Cont .07d	22	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	−⅛

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35⅝	14¼	Univ Mar .40	9	15	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
58	34⅛	UrisBldg wt	22	27⅛	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	
17⅝	13⅜	UtahldSu .82	2	13¼	13½	13¼	13½	
25½	14¼	Valles Stk H	4	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅜
29⅛	8⅛	ValleyMt .60f	27	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
10⅞	5⅛	Valspar .20g	9	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
38⅛	26½	Van Dorn .60	2	32¾	32⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
13½	3⅞	Vanguard Int	45	4	4	3⅞	4	
29⅝	12⅝	Varo Inc	195	13⅝	14¼	13½	14¼	+⅝
43⅝	19⅞	Vecco Instru	27	32½	33⅛	32½	33¼	
51¼	16⅝	Veralron	19	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	
15¾	9¼	Vesely Co	18	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
24⅞	14¾	Vetco Olshre	13	19¾	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	
18	7⅛	VictLeN .20b	59	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
92⅛	45¾	VicLcaN pf 3	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	−¾
35½	20⅝	Viewlex	38	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
39⅝	22	Vikoa Inc	95	27⅝	28½	27	28	+⅝
37	7⅝	Visual Electr	19	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅜
15	5⅛	Vocaline .25	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
37½	20	Vogt Mfg 1a	1	29	29	29	29	
26⅝	10⅝	VolMerch .20	38	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+½
23¼	17⅜	VTR Inc	22	18¾	18⅞	18½	18½	
12⅞	5⅝	Vulc Corp .20	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	Vulc Inc .20	4	6	6	5⅞	6	
W-Y-Z								
22⅝	10⅛	Wabash .20	100	21⅛	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	−⅛
36⅞	18⅝	Wackehut .30	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
20	7⅛	WaddlEq .50f	16	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
32⅝	10⅛	Waltham Ind	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
61⅝	44⅛	Wang Labs	34	55⅛	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+1
17⅞	6	Ward Fds wt	15	7	7	7	7	+⅛
22⅝	9⅛	Wards Co .40	11	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
11	6	Watsco .16	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
37⅞	19⅛	Weil McL .50	9	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+½
18⅛	10⅛	Weiman Co	3	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
15⅝	5¼	WeldTub Am	43	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+⅛
23	8½	WellcoE .10d	4	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	
13	3¼	Wentwth .10g	13	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
34⅝	21	West Ch .90	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
59	52	W Tex pf4.40	z80	54	54	54	54	
18⅝	8	Westates Pet	68	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Westby Fash	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3½	Westec Corp	92	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
23⅝	8⅛	Wn Nuclear	58	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	−⅛
37⅝	8⅝	Westrn Orols	31	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
54	38	West Un Intl	10	53	55¼	53	55¼	+2¾
38¼	19	Wheelab .40a	87	34⅞	39½	34⅞	39⅝	+3⅝
16⅞	9⅝	Whippany .63	8	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
18	11	Whitaker .50	4	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	
9¼	3⅛	White Eagle	11	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
37	18¼	Whiting 1.50	x3	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅜
10⅞	6	Whittaker wt	33	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Wichita Ind	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Willcox Gibb	6	16	16¼	16	16⅛	
34	32¼	Wmhouse	9	33	34⅛	33	34⅛	+1⅝
16	6	Wilshire .32f	67	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
37⅛	16¼	WilsnCo 1.35	25	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	+¾
12⅛	4⅛	Wilson Co wt	23	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
12⅞	6¼	Wilson Bros	31	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛	
19⅝	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	20	9	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
27¾	9½	WilsonSpf .60	24	10	12½	10	10⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3⅛	WilsonSpf wt	19	3⅛	4	3⅛	3⅞	−⅛
15⅞	10	Winkelmn .40	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
26¼	9	Wolv Ind .30	23	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
26⅝	11¼	Woodind .15d	13	12¾	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
3⅛	2	Wool Ltd .12g	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1-16
28⅛	15	Work Wr .60	24	17⅛	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Wrather Cp	10	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅜
5¼	1⅛	Wright Harg	76	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	6⅛	Wyandin .20p	6	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
20⅝	8	Wyle Labs	79	8⅛	8⅝	8	8⅝	+⅛
18	8⅝	Zero Mfg .16	7	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
55	28	ZimrHom .24	25	30⅛	33½	30	33	+¼
14⅛	5⅝	Zion Foods	7	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1968, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 26, 1969

	Open	Close	Change
London	Closed		
Zurich	Closed		
Paris (12.5 kilo)	36.81	36.81	−0.07

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 26, 1969

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	160	Matsu E. Ind.	631
Canon Cam.	550	Matsu El. Wks	1,035
Dai Nip Print.	376	Mitsub Hv Ind.	66
Fuji Bank	275	Mitsu & Co.	152
Fuji Photo	—	Mitsukoshi	276
Hayakawa E	475	Nippon Elec.	353
Hitachi	176	Shiseido	968
Honda	162	Sony Corp.	3,741
C. Itoh	137	Sumitomo Bk.	220
Jap. Air Lines	1,409	Taisho Marine	129
Kao Soap	255	Takeda Chem.	454
Kansai El.	640	Teijin	80
Kirin Brewery	165	Tokyo Marine	270
Komatsu	346	Toyo Rayon	137
Kubota I. Wks.	227	Toyota Motor	361



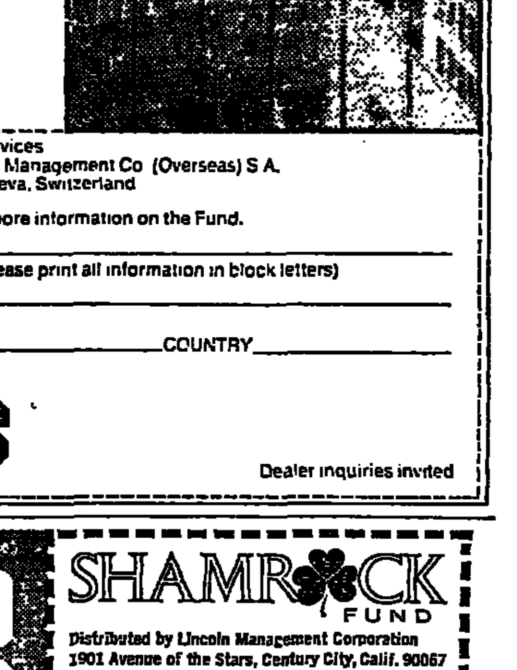
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Bankam	1st PaPhil	US Bancor	Travelers	
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BankCalif.	GenBanc	WachoviaCp		
Bank of NY	Giravel Comp	Wn BanC	FIRE CASUALTY INSURANCE	
CharterNY	Harris Trst			Cal Finanl
ChaseMn	ManHan	LIFE INSURANCE		Far West Fin
Chem NY	Mar Mid			FinFederatn
C&S Ga	MarylNatCp		AmReinsura	Fst Chrt
Cleve Tr	MellonNB	AetnaLif	ContCp	GibraltFin
Conill Cp	Morgan J	CNA Finl	CrumForst	GtWestFinl
Crockr Ntl	NtBkDetr	Conn Gen	GenReins	Imp Cp Am
FideltCpPa	NC NB Cp.	FranklinLif	GovEmploye	LFC Financl
FinlGenl	NwtBanc	JeffnPilot	HartfFire	TranWF
1st Bank Sys	PNB Corp	LinclnNt	INA Cp	Unit Fin Cal
Fst Chi Cp	RepNtDallas	Monarch C	OhioCasl	WescoF

These evaluations are *not reprints* of *previous* reports and they comprise the January 9th Ratings & Reports section of the weekly Value Line Investment Survey. The following 22 stocks will also be reviewed:

LEASING		FINANCE		REAL ESTATE
	Greyhound		Fam Fin	
			Gac Cp	BshUnv
Data Process	ITEL Corp	AmCredit	Heller Int	CanalRd
Dearborn Cp	Leasco Data	AmInvst	HousehF	City Inv
		BeneFin	LibtyLn	Tish Rlty
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 26, 1969

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

A.F.C.A.	$11.13
A.G.P. Fund	$10.44
AGRI-Fund	$4.14
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$10.40
Alexander Fund	$9.86
Amca U.S. shares ... Bid	S.F.73.50
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$10.00
Am Income Prop B & S	$8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.11
Ampro Real Estate Fund	$10.00
Anchor Australian Fund	$4.62
Anchor Australian Trust	19/4d
Anchor Unit Trust	11 5d
Anchor Unit Trust B	9.5d
Anchor Wall Street Fund	$4.95
Aries Fund N V	$44.28+
Ascot Fund	$4.96
Ascotronic Fund	$9.32
Atlantic Exempt Fund	20/3d
AtlanticR'lEst.Fd.Undrwrg.	$10.00
Austral Trust S.A	$12.92
British-Amer Invest. Fd	$11.27
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd	$0.93+
Canabam Ltd	$4.765
Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.04
Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$12.91
Can Security Growth Fd	$4.57
Can Secur Growth Fd	Can.$4.90
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$7.51
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.00
— Second Baham Inv Tr	$14.86
Carabico N.V "B" shares	$8.78
Combined Investments Fd	$897.54
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$9.26
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.57
Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.27
Crosby Fund S.A	$9.33
Delta Investment Fund	$9.09
Delta Multifund	$9.34
Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$9.59
ebco I	$25.08
ebco II	$25.00
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	18 2d
Ebor Trust Chan Island	11/6½d
E.M.I.F S.A	$12.52
Eurit European ... Bid	S.F.173.00
Eurunion	$37.36
Executive Fund Canada	$7.31
Executive Growth Fund	$8.67
F.A.I.T./N.V.	$100.00
FD & S International Fund	$87.56
F.I.I.M.P.F.	$12.59
Fidelity International Fd.	$12.73
Fidelity Pacific Fund	$9.11
Fiducem	B.F 1,391
Finance Union	$11.01
First/Fund	$10.08
First Investor Amer Trust	$8.43
First Liberty Fund Ltd.	$16.36
First National City Fund	$25.71
First Security Capital Fund	$30.74
Fleming Fund S A	$85.50
Fleming Japan Fund	$14.63
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich	$5,127.85
Fonda Deltec	$12.49*
Fonsa, Swiss Shs ... Bid	S.F.113.00
Fonselex	S.F.3.868
Formula Selection Fund	$120.36
Fortune Fund	$4.30
Frontier Growth Fund	$7.57
Frontier Trust	$10.11
Fund of Australia	$5.27
Galaxy Fund	$7.83
Global Fund	$8.13
Globinvest ... Bid	S.F.28.50
Grand American Fd. N.V.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	Can.$7.16
Hambro Overseas Fund	$9.48
Haussmann Holdings N.V.	$9.375
Hedged Investors Limited	$12.477
H.O.I.T. Robot	$26.78
ICOFUND	$10.09
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$12.43
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$14.10
— Fund of Nations	$10.30
INGROW Fund	$20.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Fonditalia	$12.12
— Fund of Funds	$20.71
— I.I.T.	$8.74
— Investors Fonds	D.M.33.21
— IOS Regent Fund	$8.62
— IOS Venture	Can.$4.75
— IOS Ventura (Int'l)	$8.17
I.U.S.F.	$10.32
Interfix	$104.15
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.144.20
Interfund S.A	$10.70
Intermarket Fund L	$101.78
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd.	$21.01
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Intervestor Growth Fund	$5.37
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.45
Italamerica S.A Fund	$10.16
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.86
Japan Selection Fund	$26.80
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd.	$9.85
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$12.32
Lafayette Associates	$85.18
Lake Shore Fund	$104.78
Mad. Inter. Fund	$7.63
Maritime Equity Fund	Can.$3.67
M & G Island Fund	15/4d
Midas Gold Fd. (1,250 oz)	$26.03
Mogal Positive Fund N.V.	$430.00
Mutual Accumulating	Can $5.59
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$16.85
Mutual Growth Fund	Can.$6.18
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.25.41
Nelson Fund	$953.81
Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.70
Neuwirth Investment Fd.	$7.84
N.A.M.F.	$88.86
Nippon Fund	$17.93
Nippon Dynamics Fund	$10.15
Nordiska Fund Limited	$0.59
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$73.60
Nor Amer Inv Fund	$9.84
Nor Amer. Bank Fund	$22.27
Olympic Capital Fund	$5.14
Pacific-Invest ... Bid	S.F.108.50
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FDS:	
— Pan Amer Growth Fd	$10.96
— Pan Amer. Income Fd	$4.90
— Pan. Amer. Special Fd	$17.12
Performance Group Fund	$1.12
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer	$10.00
Real Estate Fund of Am.	$10.60
Renta Fund	L.F.2.350
Roosevelt Fund	$9.12
SAFE Fund	$14.59
Safit. S. Africa Shs ... Bid	S.F.189.00
Security Growth Fund	$10.95
Selective Capital Fund	$13.08
Shamrock Fund	$12.99
Shareholders Am Real Eq.	$9.18
Shareholders Excalibur	$9.33
Sims. Swiss Real Est. ... Bid	S.F.137.00
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.26
— Chase Selection Fund	$11.96
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.9.18
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$13.38
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$5.38
Sogelux Capital Fund	L.F.743
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.9431
Stanhope Transat Fund	$14.43
Standard&Poor Int. Fund	$250.40
S. & P Dollar Fund	$4.98
S. & P Sterling Fund	£4.80
Target Offshore	20.3d
The Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,050.48
The Commodity Fund	$8.32
The Nassau Fund Ltd	$10.59
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$6.89
Transpacific Fund	$10.71
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	33/4d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	24/7d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.11
Unifonds	S.F.37.90
UBI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.45
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd	$10.00
— UBI Venture Fund	$8.62
— Euro-Am. Real Est Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
USIF Real Estate	$7.90
U.S Income Properties	$9.10
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$12.43
Universal Bk Stock Fund	$15.39
Victory Fund S.A.	$10.13
Washington Associates	$63.39
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$23.84
Western Growth Fund	$7.88
Western Hedge Fd Cl. A.	$8.529
World Equity Growth Fd.	$849.00
World Insur. Stock Fund	$14.15
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.41
Worldwide Securities	$43.44
Worldwide Special	$3.438
Zodiac Fund	$9.65

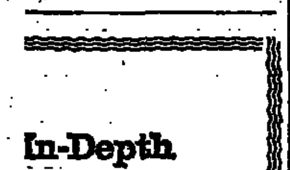
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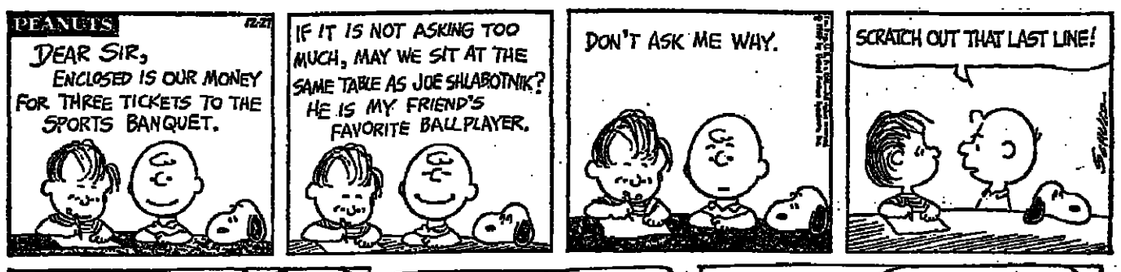
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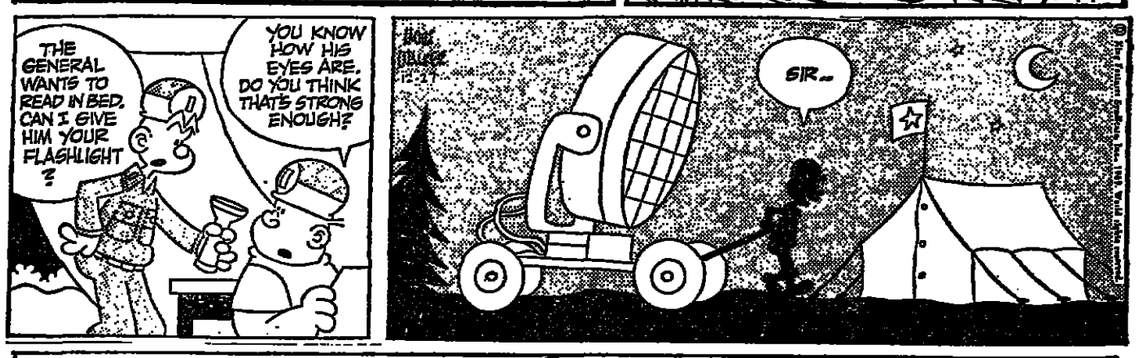
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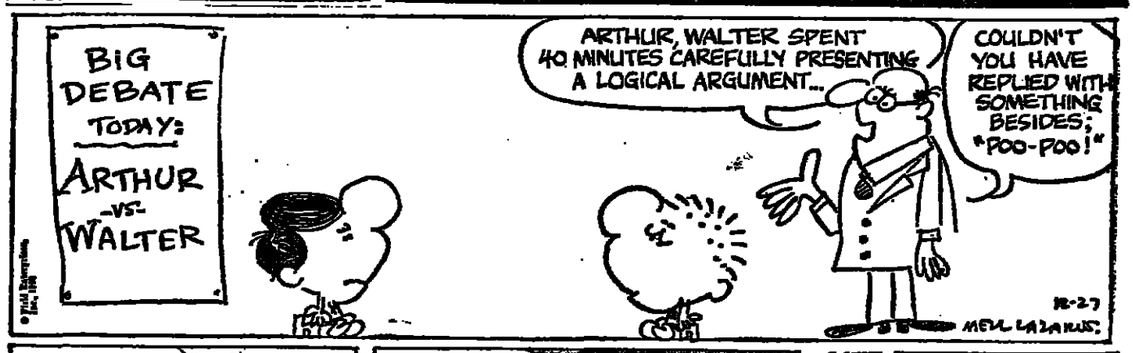
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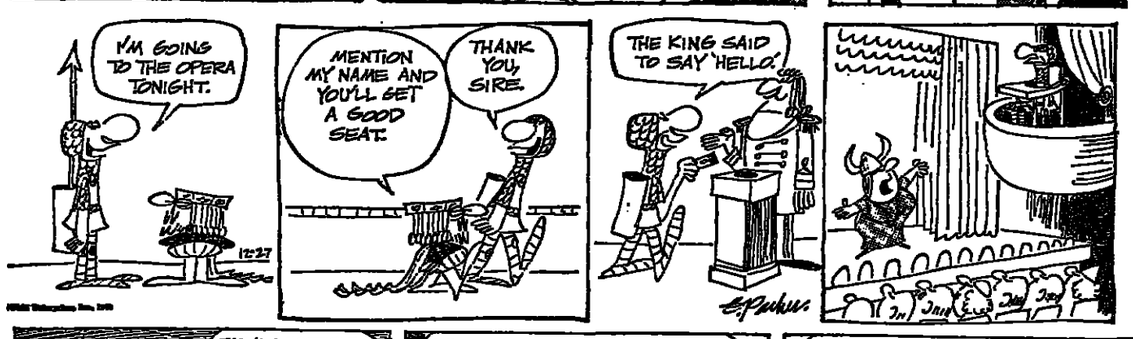
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BOOKS

WITH BOLD KNIFE AND FOR

By M. F. K. Fisher. Putnam's. 318 p

Reviewed by John Shinn

MARY Frances Kennedy Fisher is the most amusing food writer alive. In the United States, she is also the most literate. These objective statements of fact any reader can easily prove for himself. One example of her way with words and her extraordinary common sense: In depression days when *canis lupis* was howling at almost everybody's door, she entitled her first book "How to Cook A Wolf."

In her latest work, "With Bold Knife & Fork," she comes the closest she ever has (or ever may) to writing a "general cookbook." "The Joy of Cooking" format is not her bag. It is said that Albert Einstein was bad at arithmetic; he was concerned with larger general principles. So is Mrs. Fisher. It is true that this book contains 140 recipes, but the heart of her matter is sound attitudes rather than lists of particulars.

She nevertheless begins with a stirring plea for order, completeness, and accuracy in recipe writing. "There are some things I *demand*' in a recipe," she says, " . . . the ingredients and the method." In spite of improvements in the last 200 years, one is still too often directed to add a "dab" of this, a "smidge" of that, or as much butter as you can spare.

Mrs. Fisher especially deplores cooks, whether professional or amateur, who pass along a recipe but try to maintain a sort of proprietorship in it by leaving out "a secret ingredient." A seat on the hottest range in hell is too good for them.

Her chapters then move in general cookbook procession from "Teasers and Titbits" (appetizers) through "A Plethora of Puddings" (desserts) and "Some Ways to Laugh" (drinks). The material—formerly a series of New Yorker magazine pieces—runs about 80 percent essay to 20 percent recipes, which, in accordance with Mrs. Fisher's talents and purposes, is the way it should be.

The recipes are interesting for several reasons. Not taking lightly the grand and elaborate concoctions of *haute cuisine*, she nevertheless feels that this book is not the place to record them. The reader can find such guidance elsewhere in superabundance.

Her formulas are simple in the extreme and extremely usable—food, she says, that is not only possible to prepare but pleasing to the loved ones at home. There is for the reader a sort of *déjà vu* quality about many of the artless dishes she describes, a feeling that they would have pleased us as children even though we have never encountered them before.

Unlike most of the current nabobs of food commentary who are constantly shrill in condemnation of freezers, cans, mixes, and garlic presses, Mrs. Fisher has reached a rational accommodation to these inevitable products and processes that will set a good example for us all.

In Chapter Six, "Once a Tramp, Always . . ." (hunger and enjoyment), there a proposition that final solution watchers—provided gination and stren can be properly m Fisher is beset, like with wild cravings foods, citing potat caviar as her temptations. She on health grounds instance, and finar in the second, it never be possible get enough of eith she is resigned to with her mes permanently avoids

Finally, the au that her childhood done under the a hyper-conservative one of whose con that salads we messes" and had a respectable Am The rare exception was a confection o that Mrs. Fisher stituted the recip it in the pious (an that it will never i in Christendom—e dent:

Grandmother's Bo
1 cup cider vineg
Enough flour to m
Salt to taste
Mix well, boil slow
er until done, a
wet shredded

The reviewer, publishing executive for his Southern among other dish prepares in an skillet from Sylacauga, Ala. was written for TI Post.

Finney R Rex Harr New Musi

NEW YORK, ters).—British act ney will play the the screen musi Center Films ann day.

The part was played by Rex Hr withdrew on the doctor because c tigue and overw company said.

Mr. Harrison h gun pre-productio film, based on Dickens classic Carol."

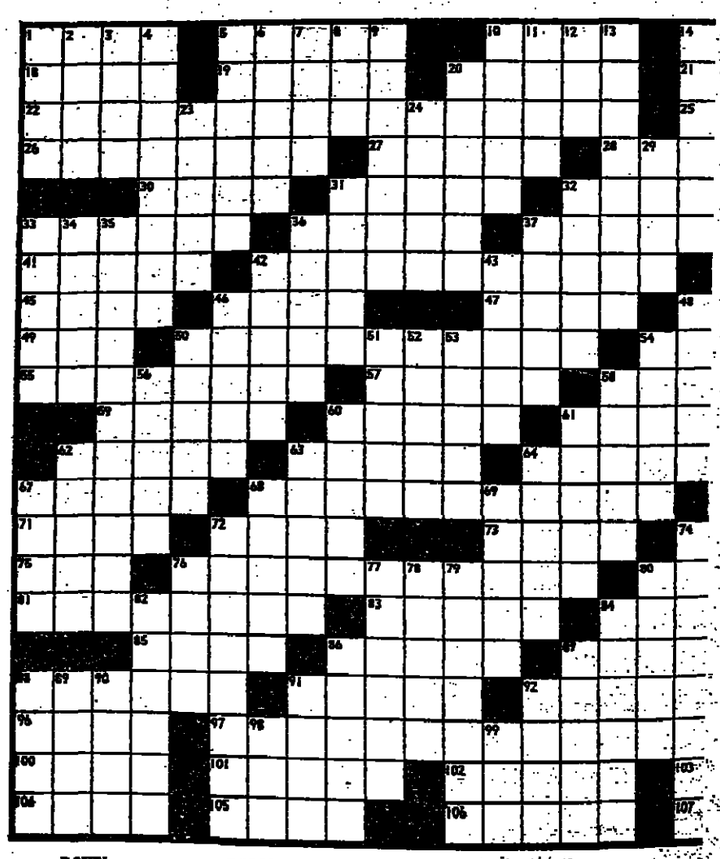
Mr. Finney wor "Saturday Night Morning" in 1960 "Tom Jones." I the London stage and "The Lily and on Broadwa and "A Day in Joe Egg."

Production of "; to begin next mo ton Studios, near the direction of F The film is schedu next Christmas.

Busi

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GADGET COUNTER—By William Lutwiniak



ACROSS

1 Rebuff
5 Compiles
10 Ululates
14 —— song
15 Girl who wants, and gets
19 Musical piece
20 Lively dance
21 Porthos et Aramis
22 Surprise
25 Platform
26 Caprices
27 Points
28 Clefts
30 Neighbor of Ala.
31 Cocktail garnishes
32 Noun ending
33 Calling by name
36 Tonsorial service
37 Self-inflated one
41 Here —— to
42 Manicurist's concern
44 —— distant
45 Italian numeral
46 Bearish times
47 Coffee-makers
48 Esteemed panfish
49 Numerical prefix
50 Honestly
54 Folkways
55 Guards
57 Fencing move
58 Of a cereal
59 Incites
60 Small cabaret
61 Toxophilite gear
62 Wrap
63 Land of Mines
64 Encircled, of old
67 Money of Thailand
68 Contributes
70 Galena
71 Wishes undone
72 Reward, old style
73 Have a go
——
74 Silk, in Paris
75 Neighbor of Oreg.
76 Approached a solution
80 Traveled in a way
81 Combinations
83 Staff men
84 Compulsion
85 Over-eager
86 Villain's forte
87 Tim McCoy: Abbr.
88 New York
91 City of Peru
92 Certain writers
96 His: Fr.
97 Performs obsequies of a kind
100 Popular garnish
101 —— price
103 Kind of seal
103 Topnotch
104 Berra
105 Social group
106 Service-women
107 For fear that

DOWN

1 European
2 She-wolf: Sp.
3 Sleep like ——
4 Hill of Rome
5 Near future
6 Part of a White House name
7 Individuals
8 Sound of gusto
9 Background
10 Inexperienced ones
11 "—— well"
12 Pronoun
13 TV offerings
14 Withering
15 Straw in the wind
16 Haystack
17 Invites
20 Term in grammar
23 Vogue
24 Turning point
29 Farm animals
31 Washer cycle
32 Group of three
33 What Sam made too long
34 Con ——, in magic
35 Fring
36 Sounds of delor
37 Granite center
38 Daft
39 City on the Seine
40 Pointers
42 Atropos et al.
43 Cloud: Fr.
46 Nasty
48 Relative of tequila
50 Exams
51 Blackthorn fruit
52 S. A. capital
53 Below: Ger.
54 Corday's victim
56 Street sounds
58 One lap, for Armstrong
60 City on the Mark
61 Boundary
62 —— Arabia
63 Collegians
64 Men of Tarte: Abbr.
65 Iroquoians
66 Realty papers
67 Hat feature
68 Covered with moisture
69 Albicat
72 Musical instruments
74 Of a branch of medicine
76 Fiji's capital
77 P.G.A.'s Bert
78 Mortgages
79 Conceives
80 What Jack did
82 Paperie's island
84 Wood nymphs
86 Revered, old
87 Different

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	C	A	P	A		Q	U	I	T		W	H	I	L
H	A	V	O	C		U	N	T	O		H	E	C	A
I	L	I	A	C		A	O	R	I		T	R	O	N
F	L	A		O	G	L	E		A	S	C	E	N	D
T	A	N	T	R	U	M		M	U	C	H		P	I
		O	D	A		D	E	G	U	S	T		E	L
F	O	R	T	H	E		W	H	I	T	E		S	O
O	R	I	O	N		O	V	I		S	A	L	A	D
R	E	T		G	O	B	I	E	S		L	E	S	E
A	G	A	T	E		U		O	L	L		A	M	A
		R	O	S	A		R	O	B	E		I	R	I
C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	E	V	E		S	O
H	O	I		A	S	I	D	E		E	T	R	E	
O	B	O	E		T	I	R	I	N		O	H	A	T
P	O	T	E	N	C	Y		V	I	I	S	O		M
		N	I	H		P	U	C	K	E	R		B	U
O	N	E	S	M	A	L	L		I	N	D	E	E	D
F	A	R		A	Q	U	A	E		S	P	I	R	I
A	V	E		T	U	N	G			E	L	L	I	Z
T	A	M		T	I	E	A		V	E	T	O	E	D
U	H	H	U	H		T	I	S	S	U	P		A	D
U	O	O	N	E		I	S	A	A	C			Y	O
	S	N	O	W		C	A	Y	U	S	E		S	T

S	C	A	P	A		Q	U	I	T		W	H	I	L
H	A	V	O	C		U	N	T	O		H	E	C	A
I	L	I	A	C		A	O	R	I		T	R	O	N
F	L	A		O	G	L	E		A	S	C	E	N	D
T	A	N	T	R	U	M		M	U	C	H		P	I
		O	D	A		D	E	G	U	S	T		E	L
F	O	R	T	H	E		W	H	I	T	E		S	O
O	R	I	O	N		O	V	I		S	A	L	A	D
R	E	T		G	O	B	I	E	S		L	E	S	E
A	G	A	T	E		U		O	L	L		A	M	A
		R	O	S	A		R	O	B	E		I	R	I
C	H	R	I	S	T	M	A	S	E	V	E		S	O
H	O	I		A	S	I	D	E		E	T	R	E	
O	B	O	E		T	I	R	I	N		O	H	A	T
P	O	T	E	N	C	Y		V	I	I	S	O		M
		N	I	H		P	U	C	K	E	R		B	U
O	N	E	S	M	A	L	L		I	N	D	E	E	D
F	A	R		A	Q	U	A	E		S	P	I	R	I
A	V	E		T	U	N	G			E	L	L	I	Z
T	A	M		T	I	E	A		V	E	T	O	E	D
U	H	H	U	H		T	I	S	S	U	P		A	D
U	O	O	N	E		I	S	A	A	C			Y	O
	S	N	O	W		C	A	Y	U	S	E		S	T

The Games Before the Games...

...iking Linebacker Warwick Really Starting to Click

By Kenneth Denlinger

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP).—When Lonnie Warwick of Minnesota Vikings failed to see his name as middle linebacker on any of the recent avalanche of all-pro teams, he did get depressed. He knew he still could be cleaning railroad ...s near the Mexican border.

And if Warwick was still cleaning railroad tracks, the Vikings ...ably wouldn't be 6 1/2-point favorites tomorrow in their ... with Los Angeles for the NFL Western Conference title ...innesota. They might not even be there at all.

"What I was doing was grinding weld from the tracks, sort ...leaning them up so the trains would ride smoothly, with ... of that click, click, click stuff," said Warwick, describing ...ccupation of six years ago.

... 1964, the fourth year of ... existence, the Vikings ...dered why Warwick sud...y, disappeared from Ten...ee Tech, and, more im...ant, why no one but Gen...ey was interested in draft...him. That their telegram ...ing a tryout was delivered ...ably ranks as one of West...Union's proudest moments.

... was working near a little ... in Arizona, near Mexico, ...it's kind of funny remem...ng how I got that telegram. ... could see this little scoot...ming up the tracks, with ... flying all around. I ...ght that maybe someone ...ew had died or something," ...wick said.

... the Vikings soon discover...Warwick was quite interest...n a tryout. He told them ... left college to earn some ...ey. He chose Douglas, Ariz., ...use his girl friend was the ... schoolmarm.

...arwick's only incentive from ... Vikings was a plane ticket ...raining camp. He has more ... justified that modest ex...e.

...arwick was somewhat dis...sed with his performance ...middle linebacker last sea... But his improvement this ... has been such that the ...ngs—and others—question ...validity of some of the all-...polls.

Losing Pounds to Win

...fter the Playoff Bowl in ...nl last year, I just sat back ...looked at myself," Warwick ..."I decided that I was too ...y and if we had a shot at ...championship this year, I'd ...s to improve."

...fteen pounds lighter and ...ated to excellence, War...s has been consistent, if not ...some, in helping the Vikings ...heir second straight Central ...sion title.

...s goal tomorrow is to ...ntain a standard of play ...nst Los Angeles in the ...'s Western Conference ...pionship that he displayed ...e Ram-Viking clash during ... regular season.

...e his crunching tackles and ...ral all-around play in the ...ngs' 20-13 victory over the ...s, Warwick was voted NFL ...nsive player of the week.

...his is my fourth year in the ...le and everything is just ... beginning to come around, ...keys and tendencies of the ...r teams," Warwick said.

Browns' Skorich Scouts And Uses a Roving 'I'

By Dave Brady

DALLAS, Dec. 26 (WP).—Nick Skorich was tired, he said, having just gotten home after digesting 18 films. He was working to get the offensive and defensive "brochures" of the Cleveland Browns ready before coming here for the Eastern Conference playoff against the Dallas Cowboys Sunday.

Maybe that was why he was uncharacteristically using the perpendicular pronoun in discussing on the telephone who would start at fullback.

It is not altogether unusual for the coach of the "overall offense" to make important substitutions, but Skorich sounded as though he had so much autonomy that perhaps this will be the year that head coach Blanton Collier turns in his whistle, at age 63, in his 41st year of coaching.

In explaining the prospective start of Bo Scott at fullback Sunday, Skorich said, "I have been alternating Ron Johnson and Scott for the last three games. Johnson has not been producing as well, so I have decided to start Scott. If he does not play well, I will change again (presuming the Browns win and reach the National Football League championship game).

Johnson is not a fringe player. He was the Browns' No. 1 draft pick, who played hard to get after surpassing Tom Harmon's career record at the University of Michigan. On a team where Leroy Kelly is assured just about 20 carries a game, Johnson has gained 472 yards and scored seven touchdowns to nine for Kelly.

If Johnson's rushing average is only 3.4 yards an attempt, Scott's is only fractionally better at 3.6 and Scott has not scored.

Yet Skorich is risking his prestige on Scott, who played only as a sophomore at Ohio State and later four seasons for Ottawa in the Canadian League after the Browns had drafted him No. 3 for the 1965 season. He played out his option last year at Ottawa.

Wants Top Job Again

Skorich is itching for another chance as an NFL head coach. He was fired by the Philadelphia Eagles following his third season as their boss man.

He tried to pick up the pieces of a club that then had 100 owners and that was riddled with feuds as the aftermath of the retirement of Buck Shaw as head coach and the row that resulted when Norm van Brocklin did not get Shaw's job after quarterbacking the team to the championship the previous season, 1960.

Despite all that Skorich finished only a half game behind New York in the Eastern Conference in 1961, with quarterback Sonny Jurgensen throwing 32 touchdown passes in his only winning season before this one with the Redskins.

He says "Sunday's game will be a story of the lines again," alluding to the fact that the Cowboys' front four have thrown passers for losses most frequently, 55 times, while his offensive line has protected the Cleveland quarterbacks second best, yielding only 20 losses on pass attempts.

Psychology of a Minnesota Snow Job

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 26 (AP).—The Los Angeles trainer and the Minnesota head groundskeeper destroyed today the adage that insists we're not only talking about the weather today but we're also trying to do something about it.

Dick Erickson, in charge of the field for the Vikings, had sent out a call for high school boys to help clear the snow from the park, but then rescinded the call when his regular 30-man crew was able to get the problem under control.

George Menefee, the Ram trainer, experimented with the possibility of having his warm-weather team drink heated gatorade, a liquid refresher many teams are using now to replenish the body juices lost during a game.

"It's got to keep you warm, like hot tea or hot bouillon, and it does have the advantage over those drinks of replenishing the system so much quicker. And even if it doesn't do that, anyone holding a warm container in his hands will be better off."

Menefee, however, acknowledged that many of the measures the Rams were taking—such as offering the players four types of shoes—were to counterbalance the psychological effects of the possibility that tomorrow would dawn cold and snowy.

The long-range forecast for tomorrow calls for 2-4 inches more of snow before game time and normal temperatures for this time of wear—a high of 25 during the day and a low of 5 during the night.

North, With Larceny, Routs the South, 31-10

MIAMI, Dec. 26 (AP).—Al Larson of Nebraska raced 88 yards with a pass interception in the fourth quarter yesterday to break open the game as the North defeated the South, 31-10, in the 22d Shrine All-Star classic in the Orange Bowl.

Bill Cappleman of Florida State was directing the South attack with the North leading, 14-10, when Larson grebbed the pass.

Larson had been a standout in last Saturday's 45-6 rout of Georgia by Nebraska in the Sun Bowl.

Bruce Van Ness of Rutgers, a running back, was named the North's most valuable player and Clovis Swinney of Arkansas State, a defensive guard, was picked for the South.

Cappleman hit Tommy Spinks of Louisiana Tech with a pass on the game's first play and Spinks scored only 47 seconds after the kickoff on the 79-yard jaunt.

But the South was fumble-prone and Mike Phipps of Purdue rammed over from the 1-yard line with the tying touchdown after a fumbled punt at the Rebel 15.

Gary Baxter of the Air Force scored the touchdown that put the North ahead on a 3-yard rollout.

No Matter Who Wins Gator Bowl Doug Dickey May Come Out Ahead

JACKONSVILLE, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP).—Doug Dickey will send the Tennessee Volunteers he now coaches against the Florida Gators he may soon coach in the silver anniversary Gator Bowl tomorrow.

Dickey's team is favored by just under a touchdown to defeat that of the man who may become his boss, Ray Graves.

While the teams prepared for their first meeting since 1955, reports erupted that Graves will leave the head coaching job and remain at Florida solely as athletic director. Dickey, it was rumored, would return to his alma mater as head coach. Tennessee is ranked 11th nationally and Florida is 15th.

Florida will rely on the sophomore passer John Reaves, sophomore receiver Carlos Alvarez and sophomore back Tommy Durrance to follow up their high scoring season. Dickey, seeing his highly regarded defense facing a severe test from the Florida offense, predicted a close game.

Fullback Curt Watson, Tennessee's leading ground gainer, and a half dozen other key players were hurt during the Vols' 38-0 loss to Mississippi and in later games as the Vols struggled to beat Kentucky and Vanderbilt for a 9-1 record.

"Everyone is recovered now and we are at full strength," Dickey said. The Gators' had an 8-1-1 record this season.



Associated Press.

WELL PADDED—Karen Koch, 18, a student at Northern Michigan U., dons her goalie outfit. She is trying out for the semi-pro Marquette, Mich., Iron Rangers.

As Bruins Humbug Kings, 7-1

Orr Gets 54th Point, 40th Assist and Fights

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).—The Los Angeles Kings, sent 3,000 miles from home by the National Hockey League schedule, absorbed a 7-1 shellacking from Boston on Christmas night, their second experience with Christmas spirit. Christmas Eve the Kings were beaten at Toronto, 8-1.

Phil Esposito led the rout with two goals and two assists and Bobby Orr, the NHL's leading scorer, picked up a goal and an assist, increasing his point total to 54. Orr has 40 assists in 33 games and, barring injury, is a cinch to shatter both the assist and scoring records for defensemen. Both records were set last year with Orr getting 64 points and Chicago's Pat Stapleton picking up 50 assists.

Orr also picked up four stitches in a second period fight with Bill Flett. They both got two minute minor penalties and were out of the penalty box less than 15 seconds when they tangled again, this time both incurring major penalties.

The victory stretched Boston's unbeaten streak against the NHL's West Division to 16 games.

Flyers 3, Seals 1

Philadelphia scored all of its goals in the first period to defeat Oakland, 3-1, and take over third place in the West. The Flyers bunched all of their goals within eight minutes, 54 seconds. Doug Favell, making only his fifth appearance in goal for Philadelphia, gained his first victory, stopping 31 shots.

Tommy Williams's lunging deflection goal at 9:30 of the third period gave Minnesota a 4-4 tie with Chicago. The North Stars came from two goals behind, Bill Goldworthy getting the other last period score. The tie stretched Minnesota's winless streak to seven games but kept the North Stars unbeaten against Chicago, who lost the first two encounters between the clubs this year.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	19	6	7	45	108	73
Boston	17	7	9	43	119	92
Montreal	16	7	8	40	111	76
Detroit	14	11	6	34	86	82
Chicago	14	12	5	33	88	72
Toronto	12	15	4	28	92	95
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	16	10	8	38	106	76
Minnesota	9	12	10	28	94	99
Philadelphia	7	12	11	25	73	87
Pittsburgh	9	16	5	23	68	91
Oakland	8	19	4	20	63	106
Los Angeles	6	20	3	15	62	119

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 3 (Nolst, Cherry, Johnson), Oakland 1 (Ehman).

Chicago 4 (Mikita 2, Hull, Marotte), Minnesota 4 (Parise, Burns, Goldsworthy, Williams).

Boston 7 (Hodge 2, Esposito 2, Orr, Sanderson, Bucky), Los Angeles 1 (Peters).

The Scoreboard

TROTTING—At Roma, Italy's Barbablu upset France's Une De Mai to win the 25 million lire ($40,000) Tor Di Valle. Une De Mai was favored. Swedish-owned Dart Hanover and America's Snow Speed failed to race. Dart Hanover was not considered in top shape by its trainer and Snow Speed did not receive the requested authorization to compete from the United States. Over the 2,100 meters, Une de Mai and Barbablu, wore neck and neck. Barbablu won by about ten meters, pulling away in the stretch. Une De Mai, which had a 25-meter handicap, was second.

BOXING—At Zurich, Switzerland, John McCluskey, 25, the British Empire flyweight boxing champion from Scotland, beat Switzerland's Fritz Chervet in a ten-round match on points. McCluskey knocked down Chervet in the ninth and in the tenth rounds, both times for a count of eight.

ICE HOCKEY—At London, Ontario, the touring Soviet national team defeated the London Knights of the Ontario Hockey Association, 14-2. The victory was Russia's fourth in six games. The Knights were hopelessly outclassed despite being reinforced with six players from the Canadian national team.

At New York, Cornell University's undefeated team scored four goals in the last period to defeat St. Lawrence University, 7-2, in the final game of the Holiday Festival at Madison Square Garden. It was the 32d consecutive victory for Cornell over Eastern competition and the third time the Big Red had won the tournament trophy in five appearances.

Lamonica Voted AFL's Top Player

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Quarterback Daryle Lamonica of the Oakland Raiders, the Western Division champions, today was named player of the year in the American Football League by United Press International.

The 28-year-old veteran received 19 votes, easily beating place-kicker Jim Turner of the New York Jets, who was second with three votes.

Lamonica also won the award in 1967 and is the only player to have won the award twice in the ten-year history of the AFL.

As Russell-less Celtics Lose

Knicks Win, 112-111, Using 'Boston Play'

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).—Bill Russell is gone from the National Basketball Association, but the memories, both bitter and sweet, still linger on.

The Russell-less Boston Celtics bowed to Phoenix, 127-116, last night and the defending champs remained in the Eastern Division cellar.

Then, the New York Knicks pulled off their so-called Boston play for a last-second 112-111 victory over Detroit after the Pistons had gone ahead only one second earlier.

Phoenix's triumph was their first over the Celtics in the Suns' two-year history. Center Jim Fox, with no Russell to contend with, scored 31 points. The Suns hit fifty percent from the field in the first half and were never headed after the game was two minutes old.

Walt Bellamy's driving layup with one second left put the Pistons in front of the Knicks, 111-110. New York immediately called time out, gaining possession at midcourt. Walt Frazier arched a long, high pass toward the basket and, while Dick Barnett picked off Bellamy, Willis Reed leaped and in one motion banked the ball through the hoop as the buzzer sounded.

"We call that the Boston play because Russell and the Celtics used to work it," explained Frazier. "I try to get the ball as close to the basket as possible without hitting the rim. We practice it all the time, but it never worked before. I usually throw the ball too high, too long, too short or over the backboard."

Baltimore's six last-minute free throws enabled them to stop a Philadelphia rally and defeat the 76ers, 121-113.

Billy Cunningham, who scored 41 points and got 13 rebounds, scored 26 in the second half and pulled the 76ers to 115-113 with less than a minute to go. But after missing a shot in an attempt to tie the score, he fouled out with 41 seconds left.

Warriors 124, Royals 120

San Francisco came from 12 points behind in the final five minutes of regulation play, then beat Cincinnati, 124-120, in overtime. Ron Williams's steal and layup with 25 seconds left in regulation time tied the score at 110. Williams and Jeff Mullins then scored 10 of the Warriors' 14 overtime points. Cincinnati's Oscar Robertson led all scorers with 38.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	20	6	.833	—
Baltimore	23	12	.657	6 1/2
Milwaukee	22	13	.629	7 1/2
Philadelphia	18	18	.500	12
Cincinnati	15	21	.417	15
Detroit	13	22	.371	16 1/2
Boston	12	21	.364	16 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	22	13	.629	—
San Francisco	17	17	.500	4 1/2
Chicago	17	20	.459	6
Los Angeles	15	19	.441	6 1/2
San Diego	15	21	.417	7 1/2
Phoenix	15	21	.417	7 1/2
Seattle	13	23	.361	9 1/2

Thursday's Results

New York 112 (Reed 33, Barnett 23), Detroit 111 (Walker 32, Bellamy 24).

Phoenix 127 (Fox 31, Sides 25), Boston 116 (Nelson 21, Sanders, Havlicek 16).

San Francisco 124 (Mullins 34, Williams 25), Cincinnati 120 (Robertson 38, Dierking 19).

Baltimore 121 (Marin 31, Loughery 29), Philadelphia 113 (Cunningham 41, Greer 21).

ABA Results

Thursday Night

Los Angeles 105 (Hightower 23, Davis 21), Kentucky 101 (Moore 32, Carrier 15).

Washington 131 (Armstrong 23, Bradds 20), Pittsburgh 112 (Lewis 18, Brisker 17) (Larry Brown's 17 assists a Washington record).

Spassky Tops Soviet Poll

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP).—World chess champion Boris Spassky was voted the best Soviet sportsman of 1969 by the Federation of Soviet Sports Writers. The figure-skating team of Irina Rodnina and Alexei Ulanov finished second.

French Resistance Overcome

A Parallel With WW II Rescues U.S. Skiers Practicing for Megève

By Mike Katz

ST. GERVAIS, France, Dec. 26.—Because of the fight between the U.S. Ski Association and the American Broadcasting Company, six members of the American men's team arrived at the bottom of a practice hill today and almost had no place to go but down.

But Roland Boelen, who as a 12-year-old Resistance fighter during World War II saved an American pilot shot down over France, came to the rescue again.

The Americans had just finished lunch at Boelen's Hotel Alpenrose and decided to get in some practice for their meet against France next Monday and Tuesday on parallel courses in Megève. After a 20-minute climb by truck to the bottom of a hill that seems to overlook Mont Blanc, they found a few hundred vacationers in line ahead of them for the ski lift. The announced wait was 2 1/2 hours, about the amount of daylight left.

Ordinarily, a national team is given a free lift and priority rights by the French Ski Federation. But the French, who are sponsoring this meet, are angry at the U.S. Ski Association for "bungling" its contract with ABC, which would have paid to televise the meet and thus enable everybody to pick up expenses. The quotation marks around "bungling" were supplied by Don Henderson, the U.S. men's team coach.

TV to Pay the Way

ABC wanted to televise all the U.S. teams' European appearances this season—including World Cup races and the world championships in February at Val Gardena, Italy. The USSA, however, balked at the price and the result was no contract, no television in the United States, and very nearly no U.S.-French meet.

"The French Federation just threw up its hands when it found out we lost the TV money," Henderson said. "They were counting on it to pay for the meet. Now we have to pay our own hotel bills and everything."

But the idea of the Americans paying to practice annoyed Boelen, a 38-year old former one-man construction company who opened his hotel just ten days ago. So after he paid the $20 out of his own pocket and talked the ski-lift owner into giving the Americans priority, he got on the phone with Maurice Martel, the mayor of St. Gervais, who was very glad to have Roland build a 47-room hotel in the village.

And Martel, who happens to be the president of the French Ski Federation, has insured that the Americans can practice for nothing tomorrow here or in Mégève. The Americans, though, are going to Flaine, where the operator has promised them not only priority, but fewer vacationers.

Parallel Racing a Hit

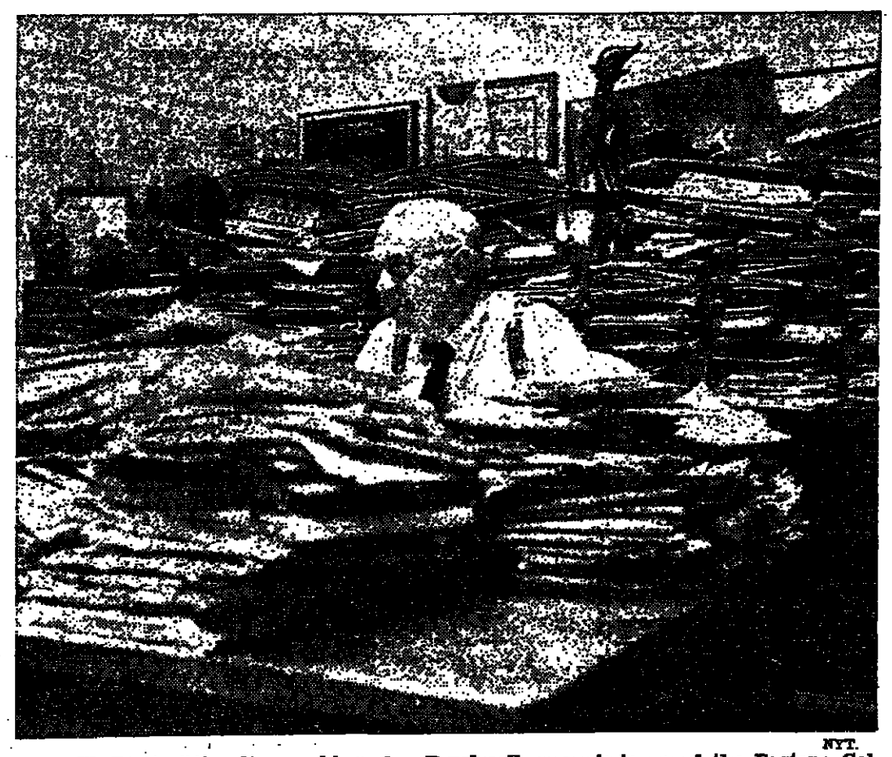
ABC, meanwhile, will be losing attractive ski telecasts—parallel courses instead of races against the clock. The two teams tried it out last year at Aspen, Colorado—the United States won—and received heavily favorable viewer reaction.

"The fans get tired of sitting and watching fellow after fellow come down the hill with the little numbers on the screen," said Henderson. "This way, they can see who's winning."

In parallel racing, two skiers start together on two trails, made as identical to each other as the terrain permits, and the one first across the finish line wins. The teams alternate trails in case one track is slightly faster.

The competition will be held for only giant slalom and slalom—parallel downhill courses would be too dangerous. There will be ten men and ten women from each team in both events. The top five skiers in each specialty of both teams will be drawn against each other so that the French star will not be matched against a weak American or vice versa.

Asa Bushnell: No Amateur at Athletics



NYT.

CLUTTER BUG—Literally speaking, Asa B ushnell, commissioner of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, is buried in his (paper) work.

...y Gordon S. White Jr.

...W YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT). ...a Bushnell, commissioner of ... Eastern College Athletic ...erence, sits behind a desk ...ered high with record ...s, scribbled notes, athletic ...tories and mail. Only the ...nissioner knows just where ...t his finger on anything ...hat platform of confusion ...e Royal Manhattan Hotel ...e the conference has its ...es. The desk seems to sym...e the ECAC, one of the ... unusual sports organiza...

Family feuds and squab... with other organizations ... standard procedure, but ...nell has been the one to ... his finger on the solution ...ediately.

...is quality of statesman... has made the quiet Bush... most effective since the ...ation of the conference in ... He has been its only com...ioner, holding one of the ... difficult sports administra... positions in the country.

...er 32 years on the job, ...nell will retire in July. He ... be missed by everyone in ...onference and many others ...he national and interna...l worlds of amateur sports.

...e ECAC, with 190 members, ... far the biggest of the col...te athletic associations and ...erences. It is not a formal ...ng conference as are the ... Ten, Big Eight, South...rn or Atlantic Coast. But ...cludes the Ivy League and ...ee Conference, which are ...al playing conferences.

Community of Ideals

...e ECAC is more an organi...n of ideas and ideals. The ...non bond for its members ... belief in the programs and ...ws of the group, whereas ... primary bond within the ...Ten and other playing con...ces is round-robin com...tion.

...mposed of big and small ...ges with many differing ...ions, the ECAC is a United ...ns of amateur athletics. ... the members do their best ...here to the rules.

...ding as judge, but not dictator, is Bushnell. For years he has settled intraconference arguments involving athletic directors and even college presidents, and held off the wrath of outside organizations such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Though all but a few ECAC members are also NCAA members, the Kansas City headquarters of the NCAA has battled the ECAC year after year.

For instance Walter Byers, the NCAA executive director, has long vented his anger on what he thinks is an Eastern Establishment in sports—the ECAC.

Bushnell has stood between Byers and other NCAA leaders and the sometimes too idealistic ECAC members. Yet Byers has always expressed the highest regard and respect for Bushnell.

In the long run, the ECAC has kept the NCAA from going wild with power, and Bushnell has been in the front of this difficult struggle.

The 69-year-old commissioner is never tested more than when he tries to keep a level course as the NCAA and Amateur Athletic Union wage battles over control of amateur athletics in this country. The AAU is strong in the region of the ECAC (12 Eastern states and the District of Columbia). It has worked with the ECAC for years, particularly in track and field.

Bushnell, through mediation and persuasion, has kept track and field above water in the East by warding off the NCAA "Kansas City mob" and the often-short-sighted AAU officials centered in New York. He has managed to keep his colleges in control of healthy track and field programs.

When the commissioner leaves, George Shiebler of New York, his successor, may have the tough job of cleaning his desk. Only Bushnell knows what's in that mass of material. Hopefully the ECAC people know what was Bushnell's pattern of success.

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Art Buchwald

Great Data Famine

ONE of the major problems we face in the 1970s is that so many computers will be built in the next decade that there will be a shortage of data to feed them.

Professor Heinrich Applebaum, director of the Computer Proliferation Center at Grogbottom, has voiced concern about the crisis and has urged a crash program to produce enough data to get our computers through the seventies.



Buchwald

"We didn't realize," the professor told me, "that computers would absorb so much information in such a fast period of time. But if our figures are correct, every last bit of data in the world will have been fed into a machine by January 12, 1976, and an information famine will follow, which could spread across the world."

"It sounds serious," I said.

"It is serious," he replied. "Man has created his own monster. He never realized when he invented the computer that there would not be enough statistics to feed it. Even now, there are some computers starving to death because there is no information to put into them. At the same time, the birth rate of computers is increasing by 30 percent a year. Barring some sort of worldwide holocaust, we may soon have to find data for 30,000,000 computers, with new ones being born every day."

"You make it sound so frightening."

"It is frightening," Professor Applebaum said. "The new generation of computers is more sophisticated than the older generation, and the computers will refuse to remain idle just because there is nothing to compute, analyze or calculate. Left to their own devices, the Lord only knows what they will do."

"Is there any solution, professor?"

"New sources of data must be found. The government must expand, and involved studies must be thought up to make use of the computers' talents. The scientific community, instead of trying to solve problems with computers, must work on finding problems for the computers to solve."

"Even if the scientists really don't want the answers?"

"Naturally. The scientific community invented the computer. Now it must find ways of feeding it. I do not want to be an alarmist, but I can see the day coming when millions of computers will be fighting for the same small piece of data, like savages."

"Is there any hope that the government will wake up to the data famine in time?"

"We have a program ready to go as soon as the bureaucrats in Washington give us the word. We are recommending that no computer can be plugged in more than three hours a day.

"We are also asking the government for $50 billion to set up data manufacturing plants all over the country. This data mixed with soybeans could feed hundreds of thousands of computer families for months.

"And finally we are advocating a birth control program for computers. By forcing a computer to swallow a small bit of erroneous information, we could make it sterile forever, and it would be impossible for it to reproduce any more of its kind."

"Would you advocate abortions for computers?" I asked Applebaum.

"Only if the Vatican's computer gives us its blessing."

Some Dead Sea Scrolls Damaged, Newspaper Says

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP). —An Israeli newspaper has blamed official penny pinching for possible damage to some of the Dead Sea Scrolls—one of the world's greatest archaeological treasures. But officials angrily denied the charge, levied today.

The daily "Haaretz" reported that the Israel Museum had placed one of the most prized scrolls in a special room where no one was admitted except top scientists.

The paper said it suspected that the scroll had been damaged by humidity because there was no air-conditioning in "The Shrine of the Book" where the scrolls are housed.

The paper said the Shrine was denied air-conditioning in order to save money.

Magen Broshi, director of the Shrine, confirmed that the Isaiah manuscript and some other scrolls had been under treatment for a year, and admitted air-conditioning had been installed only nine months ago.

But he denied that the manuscripts had been damaged.

Mr. Broshi said that the scripts requiring treatment had been placed in helium-filled containers and were undergoing a special chemical process to insure their preservation.

The scrolls will be displayed at a news conference Sunday, he said.

"The whole affair is a storm in a teacup," he added.

MARY BLUME

Florence Nightingale Of the Kitchen

PARIS—Now that the twelve days of Christmas turkey are upon us, everyone should be thinking of how to get rid of it or, as the French more delicately put it, how to accommodate the leftovers. How about, for starters, minced turkey topped with a poached swan's egg?

"Swan's eggs are much more delicate than might be supposed from their size and the tendency of the birds to feed on fish," writes Eliza Acton, who gives three recipes for swan's eggs and only regrets she hasn't room for more.

Miss Acton also has strict instructions on how to carve a turkey ("To gentlemen, and especially those who mix much in society, some knowledge of this art, and a certain degree of skill in the exercise of it, are indispensable"), but presumably it is too late in the week for that.

Long forgotten, Eliza Acton's "Modern Cookery for Private Families" (first printed in 1845) has been revived with the publication in London of a facsimile version of its 1855 edition. The book is excellent material for the student of Victorian social history and it is a shining light in the doleful history of the English cuisine.

A Professional Poet

Born in 1799, the daughter of a brewer, Eliza Acton went for a year to France, where she acquired a French fiancé (the marriage never took place) and an interest, most unusual for an Englishwoman of the time, in French cooking.

Eliza Acton was by profession a poet —until the day she sent Thomas Longman, her publisher, yet another collection of her verse. "My dear Madam," he replied, "it is no good bringing me poetry. Bring me a cookery book and we might come to terms."

The result was "Modern Cookery," modern indeed in its emphasis on cleanliness, health and economy, but eminently Victorian in its solemnity and occasional priggishness on such subjects as rich cakes ("more illness is caused by habitual indulgence in the richer and heavier kinds of cakes than would be easily credited by persons who have given no attention to the subject"). Eliza Acton has been called the Florence Nightingale of the kitchen.

Not only are French recipes introduced, but Miss Acton further ventures into Jewish, Indian, Turkish, German, Swiss and Neapolitan cookery. She also gives recipes alarming enough to please today's "gourmet" readers of glossy magazines: coconut soup, melon and boiled beef, mackerel with gooseberry sauce.

Best are the English dishes, or at least their names: Yorkshire Ploughman's Salad, Burlington Whimsy, Tipsy Cake, Queen Mab's Pudding, described in parentheses as "an elegant summer dish" (Eliza Acton is strong on making parenthetical comments on her recipes—"an excellent receipt," "very good," "very wholesome," "an admirable receipt," "cheap and good"). She even has a recipe for Curds and Whey.

The Mysteries

Like any good book, Miss Acton's has a share of mystery. What are Bermuda Witches? When would you eat a Compote of Bullaces? And where would you turn if told to "cut a dozen fine Norfolk biffins in two?"

Eliza Acton also gives rather more recipes for calf's foot jelly than one might care to contemplate. For those who have dined too well over the holidays there is a soothing Invalid's New Baked Apple Pudding; for those who have spent unwisely there is Lemon Cream Made without Cream (Very Good).

It is naturally in the pudding section that Miss Acton really lets herself go. She gives four versions of bread-and-butter pudding, and not only tells us how to prepare a Charlotte but also how to make a Gertrude.

She even makes jokes. There is the Publisher's Pudding—"this pudding can scarcely be made too rich"—and the Poor Author's Pudding. There is the Printer's Pudding, made of stale bread, and the Elegant Economist's Pudding, based on leftover Plum Pudding.

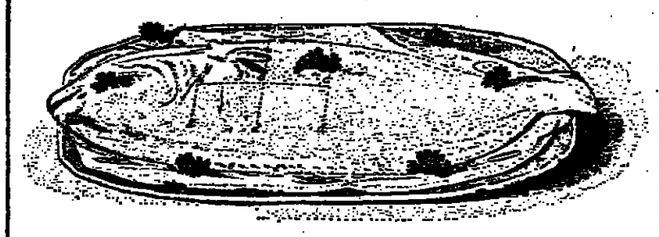
Eliza Acton never shirks from the more unpleasant kitchen duties. She tells "How to Sweeten Tainted Fish," and how "To Clear Vegetables from Insects." There is also a riveting section on "To Take the Hair from a Calf's Head with the Skin On." Happily, Miss Acton's audience was middle class women who employed cooks.

"Modern Cookery" was of great importance in its time, and it was almost immediately forgotten. In 1861, after Eliza Acton's death, Mrs. Beeton brought out her famous "Book of Household Management" (also recently republished in facsimile in London).

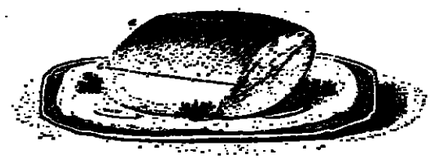
Mrs. Beeton's work borrowed richly from Eliza Acton's innovative methods, the modern preface to "Modern Cookery" points out, and such Acton recipes as Mademoiselle Jenny Lind's Soup appeared in the Beeton book as Soupe à la Cantatrice. For all her still-enduring fame, Mrs. Beeton appears to have been something of a common household thief.



COD'S HEAD



TURBOT



MIDDLE OF SALMON

The frontispiece from Eliza Acton's 19th-century cookbook.

PEOPLE:

Neiman-Marcus, the big Dallas department store noted for its costly and exotic Christmas gifts, was unable to sell its $5,000 elephant. But according to board chairman Edward Marcus, two buyers were found for "petting zoos"—complete collections of domesticated animals including burros, bunnies, goats, ponies and ducks. The ready-stocked zoos cost $1,750 and one was bought by a family in Texas and another by someone in the U.S. Midwest. One of the store's big sellers this year was the gerbil—a small rodent with long (for jumping) back legs, that went for $35 a pair. The board chairman said there were plenty of buyers for the store's most expensive items this year, even though no one wanted the elephant (white or otherwise). H said the one-and-only "Kojah" coat found a buyer early in the shoping season. The coat is made from a new breed of mink that cost the store $2,700 per skin. And Neiman-Marcus even managed to run out of its $600 "Caviar-by-the-Month" plan, that includes a Baccarat crystal server refilled each month with giant-grain beluga caviar flown from Iran. The caviar held out, but the crystal servers didn't.

* * *

Sheena Drummond, better known as Miss United Kingdom, married James Hill yesterday in the village church in Ullibody, England, and shortly afterward flew to Majorca for her honeymoon. Miss Drummond, 19, wore a Victorian-style wedding gown in white velvet trimmed with fur. She carried roses and holly, and was escorted by her grandfather.

* * *

A 29-year-old Liege, Belgium, fireman's badge saved him from almost certain death Christmas morning. The fireman, Charles Verbist, spent Christmas Eve away from home and returned about 6 a.m. Christmas morning, to change into his uniform to report to work with his fire brigade. An argument broke out, and Liliane, his 28-year old wife, aimed a gun at his heart and fired. Verbist had just put his badge on and it stopped the bullet. Liliane was taken into custody.

* * *

Promoters of a Peruvian "Love Congress" say they will invite actress Raquel Welch to a second such congress which they hope to hold shortly with participants from all over the globe. The first congress closed Christmas Day in Huancayo, 190 miles east of Lima. Activities at the congress included a "psychedelic mass" in a cemetery, and the laying of a cornerstone for a monument to love. The congress also recommended that the Per Education Ministry allow education in public schools

* * *

"I am very flattered, e it's only a rumor," said F actor Nicol Williamson in York when told that Pre Nixon wants him to pe "Hamlet" at the White He was in the United Stat the opening of a movie v of "Hamlet" and also, he "to escape a family Christ After the holidays he's into a hospital to have rib sawed off," and then start filming "Macbeth."

* * *

Soviet scientist Z Frenkel celebrated his birthday this week—29 after he wrote a book o gevity. Frenkel, an acadet began the day with his brisk walk around the of his Leningrad hous gave up his daily routine hours of book work to dri town for a celebratory He is still "hale and and eager for work," Mo to Tass. He has never or drunk alcohol and record as saying: "I nev old till 89." His book gevity, entitled "Prolon of Life and Active Old A still in print in sever guages.

* * *

The UN Population C sion in Geneva, despite predictions that the worl ulation explosion will b more dreadful than firs ed, has recently elected chairman Miss Merced Concepcion of the Phili

* * *

The women-in-pants cr lunch the other day a Saint Laurent pants was ed in a skirmish at the g Galatoire's, the fine, but what stuffy, New Orlea taurant. The senior M. toire informed the lady also turned away the m New Orleans when that arrived at five minutes aft (the stated closing time lady surrendered, remov trousers and sat down, be a tunic involved her where.)

* * *

A judge in the Miss Broadcasting Corp. conb a look at the photogra decided that Miss Eileen a secretary, had one of t attractive faces in the zation. He accepted he candidate, but the res Hussey turned out to Hussey, the father o children, who said he su the photo purely as a got one of the make-up help me." He was dis from the contest.

Neiman-Marcus Stuc With $5,000 Elepha

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